The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XVI. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1905. NO. 45

LOCAL NOTES.

—*The Smart Set* magazine will entertain you.

—Choice clover seed for sale by Shapiro Bros., Mapleton.

—Have you read that very interesting magazine, *The Smart Set*?

—Shapiro Bros., Mapleton, are selling all goods at reduced prices.

—Mrs. Annie Lucas and son, of Mifflin, are visiting friends in this place.

—Real enjoyment is had when reading that clever magazine, *The Smart Set*.

—Buy your fresh beef, fresh pork and bologna at C. H. Hooper's meat market.

—Joseph Patton and wife, of Altoona, were guests of Mapleton friends over Sunday.

—William McCarl, of Franklin county, is visiting his brothers and sister in Mapleton.

—Oscar L. Wilson, of Pittsburg, is spending a brief vacation with his parents in this place.

—Mrs. A. M. Menold and daughter, of Mill Creek, were Suuday guests of D. B. Miller and wife.

—Shapiro Bros., Mapleton, are taking ties for another ninety days. Goods given in exchange for ties.

—William Hudson, wife and son, of Shirley township, were guests of Mapleton friends over Sunday.

—J. O. Smith, of Newton, Iowa, who is visiting in this county, spent last week with friends in Mapleton.

—Heavy underwear, sweaters, mittens, gloves and dress and work caps at reduced prices at Shapiro Bros., Mapleton.

—V. S. Godard, of Altoona, spent a few hours last Wednesday evening amid the scenes of his boyhood in Mapleton.

—The protracted meeting in the U. B. church continues in progress. There have been about twenty conversions thus far.

—David A. Long yesterday moved from this place to Mount Union where he is employed by the Harbison-Walker company.

—Miss Emma Wagner and Master Roy Wagner, of Clay township, are visiting their sister, Mrs. Frank Yetter, on Spring street.

—Rev. J. H. Ake closed his protracted meeting at Mill Creek last Sunday evening. There were nine accessions to the church.

—The term passenger brakeman has been abolished on the Pennsylvania railroad, the term "guard" having superseded it.

—F. G. Treaster and family, of Lewistown, spent Sunday with Mrs. Treaster's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Werts, in this place.

—Rachel, Nellie and Eva Corbin, of Juniata township, spent Sunday with their brother, J. E. Corbin, and family in Mapleton.

—T. W. Montgomery, of Huntingdon, has been appointed to a clerkship in the Auditor General's office, Harrisburg, with a salary of $1200.

—Mrs. H. D. Wicks and daughter, Ruth, of Olean, New York, arrived in Mapleton Monday evening for a brief visit among friends.

—E. S. Harman, of Huntingdon, has succeeded W. H. Wilson as time keeper at the Pittsburg White Sand company's works at this place.

—Clark Smith, of Oneida township, one of the hustling farmers of the county and an extensive dealer in stock, transacted business in Mapleton last week.

—The five-weeks-old child of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Baker has been critically ill during the past couple days. But little hope is entertained of its recovery.

—One of the seven-months-old twins of Mr. and Mrs. Harshbarger, of Union township, died Thursday and was buried from the U. B. church Saturday afternoon.

—We have a full line of overshoes, rubber boots, felts, Artics and work and dress shoes which we are selling at cost. Come and inspect goods if you do not want to buy. Shapiro Bros., Mapleton.

—The Bedford *Gazette* sounds a note of warning with reference to certain ripper legislation which has received the endorsement of the solid delegation from Schuylkill in a recent caucus. The purpose of this move is to rip out of office all directors of the poor of the entire state. The proposed bill will substitute "trustees" for the present directors, the trustees to be appointed by the Governor. If this be true, where will things end? The tendency is to relieve the people from all choice of those who will have the disposal of their taxes.

—The Huntingdon band concert which was to have been given in Mount Union last Saturday evening was postponed until next Friday evening.

—A freight wreck in which two cars were demolished occurred near the freight station at an early hour yesterday morning. The wreck was caused by an air hose bursting and the cars coming together with much force. Freight traffic was delayed for a few hours.

—On the 15th inst. Mrs. S. C. Harvey was taken to Pittsburg for medical treatment. A letter from her son, Wesley, who resides in Pittsburg, to Mr. Harvey states that her ailment has been pronounced cancer and that an operation is useless. We regret to learn this and hope a remedy may yet be found.

—E. G. Fritchie, of Huntingdon, aged 70 years, who for 34 years has been employed as master carpenter on the Huntingdon & Broad Top railroad, was struck by a shifting engine at Saxton last Friday and sustained a number of bruises and lacerations. We are glad to note that his injuries will not prove fatal.

—Miss Annie Greenland and brother, John Greenland, of Clay township, were Sunday visitors to Mapleton. The latter was on his way home from Northumberland county where he had been consulting a physician. He has not been in good health and the physician pronounced his ailment catarrh of the stomach.

—A. S. Welch, of the Mount Union *Times*, at the organization of the legislature, received the appointment of assistant chief clerk of the House and John T. Patton, of Warriorsmark, was appointed assistant postmaster of the Senate. H. A. Thompson, of Tyrone, formerly of Mapleton, was appointed one of the transcribing clerks of the Senate.

—There is indignation among the farmers of Barree and Jackson townships over the action of the State Game Commissioners in sending two men into Tussey mountain to poison foxes. Eight dogs belonging to citizens in the neighborhood have already succumed to the poison, one of them being a 'coon dog worth $25 belonging to R. F. Ewing.

—Rev. H. C. Clair, of Millerstown, has accepted the call to the pastorate of the Mapleton and Newton Hamilton Presbyterian churches and last Sunday morning preached his initial sermon in the Mapleton church to a large congregation. He will preach in the same church next Sunday evening at 7 o'clock and each Sunday following, alternating morning and evening.

—At the Republican primaries held last Saturday evening the following ticket was nominated to be voted for at the ensuing election: J. E. Dysart, judge of election; James W. Henderson, inspector; C. C. Foster, W. H. Dell and George Buchanan, councilmen; A. M. Parker and G. W. Wright, school directors; R. N. McCarl, constable; S. P. Stubbs, high constable; J. Melvin Miller, auditor.

—The cannon for the marking of Mollie Pitcher's grave has arrived at Carlisle. Some time ago the P. O. S. of A. sent a request to the war department for such a gun to mark that historic grave. The cannon is one of the old-style cast iron guns, with flaring muzzle. It is about six feet long and comes from the arsenal at Washington. It will be placed in position at once.

—In order that the cars may be kept clean while en route over the lines of the company, a porter will be placed on No. 1, known as Main Line express, and No. 24, known as Day Express. The porters are hired by the Pennsylvania and are clad in a gray uniform. Porters are now run on the Atlantic express, Keystone express, Main Line express and the Chicago and St. Louis express and prove a great accommodation to the passengers.

—Dr. Smith, of Schellsburg, Bedford county, reports that he has been called on recently to treat more than twenty cases of smallpox in the vecinity of Helixville, along the foot of the Allegheny mountains. How the disease was carried to that section of the county has not been learned, but it is believed to have been brought in by people from adjoining counties. It is said to be of a mild type. The people of the infected district are thoroughly alarmed and are doing everything in their power to confine the malady to its present limits. The schools have been closed and the residents advised not to hold any public gatherings. Houses in which the disease has appeared have been plainly designated, the occupants notified to remain indoors and other persons warned to keep away. It is believed that these measures will speedily drive out the disease.

—Rev. Edward J. Gray, D. D., died last Friday morning at the hospital of the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, whither he had gone about ten days previous for a surgical operation. He had been in delicate health for more than a year and had undergone four operations. Dr. Gray was a native of Half Moon township, Centre county, and was aged about 70 years. He entered the ministry in the Baltimore Conference of the M. E. church in 1859 and filled many important appointments in Maryland and Pennsylvania. In 1874 he was transferred to the Central Pennsylvania conference and became President of Williamsport Dickinson Seminary a position which he held until the time of his death. Dr. Gray was an able and scholarly preacher, a notable educator and an excellent financier. His services were very much in demand at the dedication of new churches. He was present and officiated at the dedication of the new M. E. church in Mapleton August 9, 1903. Five times he was honored by his fellow ministers in being elected a delegate to the general conferences. The remains were interred Monday afternoon at Williamsport.

—In its issue of January 11th the ITEM published an article, taken from the Mt. Union *Times*, which told of some trouble between Bert and Harry Beatty, of Altoona, and H. H. Sharrer, of Chestnut Grove, this county. From the tone of article the Beatty boys were in the fault but as they claim to be innocent of the cause of the trouble their father, George Beatty, has written the following concerning the affair: "Mr. Sharrer, living near Chestnut Grove, did say that any person or persons hunting on his premises with dogs he would shoot. On the evening of November 22, 1904, John Beatty went 'coon hunting with two hounds. One hound he led, while the other was loose. Traveling on the public road along side of Sharrer's field, the hound got after a rabbit and ran down into Sharrer's field. The sheep lying in the field got scared at the dog and ran toward home, and the rabbit and dog ran the same direction All probabilities are that Mr. Sharrer, hearing the sheep bell and the hound barking, thought there was a dog he would kill, which he did. With his lantern on his arm, he shot the dog at his feet, straight down through the back with a twenty-two target rifle. When Messrs. Bert and Harry Beatty, of Altoona, while on their way home December 31, 1904, met Mr. Sharrer near Mount Union, he was out of his wagon fixing something about his harness. Bert spoke to Mr. Sharrer, who said: 'I have nothing for you fellows,' and struck Bert with his whip, then drew a revolver on Bert. Bert grabbed his wrist and took the revolver from him and whipped him in self defense. The trouble appears to have arisen from Mr. Sharrer drawing the revolver on Bert Beatty. GEO. BEATTY."

A Grim Tragedy

Is daily enacted, in thousands of homes, as Death claims, in each one, another victim of Consumption or Pneumonia. But when Coughs and Colds are properly treated, the tragedy is averted. F. G. Huntley, of Oaklandon, Ind., writes: "My wife had the consumption, and three doctors gave her up. Finally she took Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, which cured her, and to-day she is well and strong." It kills the germs of all diseases. One dose relieves. Guaranteed at 50c and $1.00 by Wright & Dell. Trial bottle free.

—The catamount which had been seen by some of the men employed on the log job in Scrub gap was killed Friday of last week at the water troughs in Jack's narrows by two members of the Huntingdon wreck crew. The wreck train was returning from clearing up a wreck at Ryde and for some cause was stopped in the narrows. One of the men saw the animal close the train and picking up a stone he threw it, striking the animal on the head. The blow stunned it sufficiently for another workman to get close enough to use a pick handle, which he did with good effect. The animal measured four feet six inches in length.

Sickening Shivering Fits

Of Ague and Malaria, can be relieved and cured with Electric Bitters. This is a pure, tonic medicine; of special benefit in malaria, for it exerts a true curative influence on the disease, driving it entirely out of the system. It is much to be preferred to Quinine, having none of this drug's bad after-effects. E. S. Munday, of Henrietta, Tex., writes: "My brother was very low with malarial fever and jaundice, till he took Electric Bitters, which saved his life." At Wright & Dell's store; price 50c, guaranteed.

To the Far West.

EDITOR ITEM:—My first vote having been cast in my native state and most of the twenty-one years spent in Huntingdon county where I was born, I could not help but feel a pang of homesickness as I was borne farther and farther away from home surroundings and those most dear to me. Thoughts of many friends and pleasant associations keep me company as the train rushes me through new country and scenes of much interest to one who had never been west of the Allegheny mountains.

January 11th I left Altoona, arriving in Chicago the next afternoon. Space would not allow my giving expression to what was pictured from the car window en route. Suffice to say I tried to see it all, and much enjoyment and I think permanent knowledge was gained by what I saw. In Chicago I remained until afternoon of January 14th, much of my time being spent in the offices of the Butte, Anaconda and Pacific railway, the company in whose service I will be engaged at Anaconda, Montana. I did some sightseeing in the great Windy City, visiting the offices of the C. B. & Q. railway where I frund a corps of employees who seem to vie with each other in doing the agreeable to a fellow railroader from the east. The rush and push of street cars, cabs, drays, men, women and children all lent to the charm of being in Chicago. I visited the Montgomery Ward & Co. building, said to be the highest building in the city, and from the tower viewed the lake and words fail to depict the beauty of the view, much similar to a view from the World building in New York which we eastern folk always take in as a part of a trip to New York. I was entertained at the home of Mr. Frank Dean while in the city. Mr. Dean is the son of Mr. Isaac Dean, formerly of Trough Creek valley. He holds a responsible position in the Chicago office of the B. A. & P. railway. Saturday evening found me en route for St. Paul, Minn. Arriving after midnight at this great city of the north west and my anxiety to get to Blakely, about thirty miles south of St. Paul where Mr. Isaac Dean resides, I spent but few hours in St. Paul and arrived at Blakely early Sunday morning and was surely glad to see the familiar face of Mr. Dean awaiting me as the train stopped at the station. A day of rest in every sense of the word was that day. Being Sunday, quiet prevailed about the grain elevators and brick yards which Mr. Dean has charge of and few trains except passengers were running, and compared to Sunday on the "Pennsy" it was decidedly quiet. Of course as I rested after my journey of fourteen hundred miles, there was considerable exchange of thought between my friends and myself, and Huntingdon county was well discussed. Monday found me again in the twin cities—St. Paul and Minneapolis—ready to start on the last half of my journey toward the setting sun. The western railroads run but two through trains a day and I was unable to get into the city in time to make connection with first, consequently I could not leave St. Paul until 10.30 Monday night. The sights in this great northern city are simply grand and quite beyond my ability to describe. The beautiful and massive buildings which meet one on all hands completely baffle my power to picture. Several of the large flour mills seem to me to be of especial enormous size and the capacity to make flour would to me seem inexhaustible.

By way of the Northern Pacific railway I continued my journey. The train appointments of the western railways are in every way what could be desired by the traveling public, especially the chair cars which are not found on the eastern roads. With a cushion and traveling blanket one can be very comfortable. By the time I could see what kind of a country I was traveling through we had reached the level lands of northern Minnesota and Dakota. To one raised among the hills of the old Keystone state such a country as this seems lacking in a very important manner. The plains stretch out as far as eye can reach in either direction and we are lost in wonder how people make a living in such a country. But in conversation with fellow passengers we are let into some of the business methods of the section and learn much of interest and value. At Bismark, North Dakota, I had opportunity to look around the city while the train changed engines and travelers had dinner. The city is very nicely planned with wide streets and sidewalks and all modern improvements, as electric light, street cars, &c., but the buildings are so low as to seem depressed to one accustomed to seeing the sky scraper buildings of the large eastern cities. Few of those I saw in Bismark were over two stories high. Many of the buildings seem to be made of cement, indeed all along the Northern Pacific railway this seems to be the prevailing material used for building purposes and it makes a nice appearance. I had the pleasure of meeting a station agent on his way to Livingston, Montana, and he kindly gave me information along the line which will be of use to me in my work. I was fortunate in getting to see Custer's battlefield passing through Rosebud and Big Horn, points of so much interest to all boys who followed the brave General Custer through his struggle with the Sioux Indians. I have often thought I would like to see the memorable battlefield but at that time I had little expectation of having my wishes gratified. But here I am in the wild, wooly west, right in the heart of what is known as the Montana Bad Lands. The ground is not level, just little low hills, but worthless for farming purposes.

Contrary to my expectation, which was that I would encounter much cold in this far-away land, it is almost summerish. I have been traveling most of the day without my coat on. My blanket is quite a joke. One fellow passenger offered to buy it for fifty cents but as I put up very considerable more than that money for it, I told him it was not bargain day for Pennsylvania blankets. However, I'm in a quandary as to how to get it into Anaconda. They will all know I'm a tenderfoot and did not know where I was coming to, which, however, will not be far wrong.

Now I possibly have tired you, not being used to put on paper what my eyes convey to my mind—with best wishes to yourself and readers. Another night and until the middle of the afternoon to-morrow will likely find me at my new home, but my thoughts which can travel faster than railroad trains will frequently linger in the haunts of my boyhood and with the friends and loved ones who remain in the Juniata valley.

J. DUANE HICKS, JR.

Billings, Montana, Jan. 17, 1905.

A Sad Coasting Accident.

While coasting on Twelfth street, Tyrone, last Thursday evening three boys, W. Raymond Elder, George W. Thomas and George Leeper, ran into a shifting engine at the Twelfth street crossing. The engine, No. 1234, in charge of engineer Joseph Hull and fireman Harry Thomas was backing from East Tyrone to Tyrone station and the sled struck the track between the driving wheels and the bodies were mangled under the wheels. The engine was stopped and Engineer Hull, Fireman Thomas and Conductor Charles McConnell, with several other people who had witnessed the accident, hurried to the aid of the little fellows. Fireman Thomas stopped and picked up one little mangled body, that of his own son. The shock was a very sad one and touched the hearts of those that had crowded around. Tenderly the little boys were carried to the office of a physician nearby, where they received medical attention. The victims were removed to the Altoona hospital the same evening, accompanied by their parents.

Willard Raymond Elder, son of H. G. Elder who was killed by a falling safe at Tyrone April 23, 1902, died at 1.50 o'clock Friday morning. He was aged 12 years, 9 months and 7 days and is survived by his mother, four sisters and one brother.

George W. Thomas died at 6.25 o'clock Friday morning. He was aged 10 years, 7 months and 26 days. He was born at Petersburg, this county, and is survived by his parents and one brother.

George Donald Leeper, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thadeus Leeper, died at 10 o'clock Friday morning. He was aged 9 years, 7 months and 14 days. He was born near Petersburg and is survived by his parents and three brothers.

Spoiled Her Beauty.

Harriet Howard, of 209 W. 34th St., New York, at one time had her beauty spoiled with skin trouble. She writes: "I had Salt Rheum or Eczema for years, but nothing would cure it, until I used Bucklen's Arnica Salve." A quick, and sure healer for cuts, burns and sores. 25c at Wright & Dell's store.

ARMY ENTERS PORT ARTHUR

One Regiment From Each Brigade of Japanese March In.

CORRESPONDENTS INSPECT FORT

Wild Lawlessness of Russian Soldiers Just Prior to the Official Surrender—Procession of Mikado's Army Five Miles Long—Gen. Stoessel Blamed For the Surrender—Memorial Services Held

Headquarters of the Third Japanese Army at Port Arthur, via Tientsin.—The victorious Japanese army formally entered Port Arthur. General Nogi with his staff entered first through the old town and took his stand in the public square of the new town. The army was represented by one regiment from each brigade.

The procession, which was five miles long, was three hours passing the saluting base, after which the troops passed out of the city through the new town. The correspondents then visited the captured city for the first time.

The old town buildings were badly smashed by shells, but in the new town the damage was slight. All the shipping in the harbor was badly damaged by shell fire, the warships being practically useless, owing to the injuries they had sustained by shells.

Proposals for the surrender of Port Arthur were first made December 29 at a council of war. General Stoessel was in favor of surrender, but some of his general officers were bitterly opposed to it. The regimental officers and the troops were not consulted.

The first news they had of the surrender was January 1 after General Stoessel had communicated with the Japanese.

The scenes which followed were disgraceful. Drunken soldiers filled the streets and refused to obey their officers. Many of them destroyed the guns upon the positions they had defended and came into the city without permission.

The infantry loudly protested that the fortress had been given away, threw their rifles and ammunition into the harbor and proceeded to break into warehouses and loot and drink vodka until in a helpless condition.

It was evident that the surrender was not necessary, as there were 31,000 effective men in the fortress. The supply of ammunition was short, but it was not exhausted. Food was scarce, but private stores were not requisitioned by the military.

There is no difficulty in getting good meals in the city even now from the stores in private possession. A portion of the fortress was capable of defense for months longer. It was the opinion of the non-combatants at Port Arthur that the surrender was unnecessary, as the troops were willing and able to fight to the bitter end.

General Stoessel was much blamed for what was characterized as a disgraceful conclusion of a splendid defense, which ended with the death of Major-General Kondratenko, who was loved by the soldiers, and was the life of the defense.

Memorial services were held in honor of the spirits of the Japanese dead, upon the plain north of the village of Shuishi, a short distance from Port Arthur. Regiments representing the entire Japanese army were present.

A shrine was erected on the crest of a small hill, and the troops formed a circle around it. General Nogi and his staff were present. Lunch was served afterward in the open to all the officers present. It was a splendid spectacle.

GEN. STOESSEL SAILS FOR HOME

Leaves Nagasaki With Staff and More Than 500 Officers and Men.

Nagasaki, Japan. — The French steamer Australien sailed just before 8 o'clock in the evening for Marseilles, France, having on board General Stoessel and his wife and 565 Russians, including Admirals Grigorovitch and Lockinsky, Generals Gorbatowsky and Reiss, and 245 other officers and their wives. The Australien was not allowed to leave the harbor before dark as a precaution against the Russians or others obtaining knowledge of the defenses. The steamer was piloted out of Nagasaki by Japanese naval officers.

During their stay here the Russian officers bought curios valued at more than $12,000, having ample supplies of money, but the soldiers had not received their pay for many months.

General Fock remains a prisoner in Japan.

VAN OF PRISONERS WRECKED.

One Killed by Wagon Going Over High Embankment.

Philadelphia, Pa. — While a prison van filled with eight long term prisoners for the House of Correction was being driven to the prison it went over a twenty-foot embankment. One of the prisoners died an hour later from the injuries he received. The rest, including the guard, were placed in the new Municipal Hospital. The horse shied at a piece of paper.

JAPS CAPTURE STEAMER.

Dutch Coaler Heading For Vladivostok From Cardiff Stopped.

Tokio, Japan.—A Japanese torpedo-boat destroyer captured the Dutch steamer Wilhelmina, which was carrying Cardiff coal to Vladivostok in the Tsushima Straits and brought her to Sasebo.

RATE BILLS INTRODUCED

Administration's Plan For Regulating Railroad Tariff.

One Bill Empowers the Interstate Commission to Fix Rates—Other Creates a Court to Review Rates Fixed.

Washington, D. C.—The so-called Administration measures to increase the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission were introduced in the House. There were two of them, one from Representative Esch, of Wisconsin, and the other from Representative Townsend, of Michigan. These bills are regarded as having the indorsement of President Roosevelt, because their authors were told by the President that their ideas about dealing with the railway rate question accorded with his own, and at his suggestion they collaborated with Attorney-General Moody in drafting the proposed legislation.

The Esch and Townsend bills are along the lines of most of the suggestions made by other Congressmen to give a greater degree of Federal supervision over railway freight rates. The Esch measure gives the Interstate Commerce Commission the right to fix a rate, and the Townsend bill provides for the creation of a court of transportation, which shall have authority to say whether that rate is reasonable. In thus proposing a special court to deal with rate adjudication the Townsend bill adopts the suggestion of Secretary of the Navy Morton, and goes contrary to the idea of Representative Hepburn, Chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and Senator Elkins, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, that provision should be made for an additional Judge in each Federal circuit to handle interstate commerce cases. It is generally believed that the Esch and Townsend bills were read and approved by the President before they were introduced.

The Esch bill provides that the Interstate Commerce Commission shall declare, when complaint is made, what shall be a just and reasonable rate, practice or regulation for the future with respect to any matter of transportation. The order shall become operative thirty days after notice to the persons affected. At any time within sixty days any person feeling the rate to be unjust, unreasonable or discriminatory, may institute proceedings in the Court of Transportation, sitting as a court of equity, to have it reviewed.

The Townsend bill creates a Court of Transportation with the powers of a Circuit Court, and is to have original exclusive jurisdiction of all cases growing out of such orders, regulations and requirements that may be made and promulgated by the Interstate Commerce Commission, either in law or in equity. It is to be composed of a Chief Justice, to whom a salary of $9000 a year is to be paid, and four Associate Justices at a salary of $8500 each. Appeal from this court is to be had to the Supreme Court of the United States only.

A rate bill representing the views of the six Democratic members of the House Commerce Committee and also those of Representative John Sharp Williams, the Democratic floor leader, was introduced by Representative Davey, of Louisiana. It gives the Interstate Commerce Commission the power to fix a rate that is to remain in force until overruled by the United States Court having proper jurisdiction.

SAT DEAD FACE TO FACE.

Murder Followed by Suicide Over Investigation of a Treasurer's Books.

Veedersburg, Ind.—John Brant, a well-known Democratic politician, and Charles Eckburg, financial secretary of the Odd Fellows' lodge, of this city, were found at 4 o'clock in the afternoon sitting facing each other in a barber shop, each dead from a bullet in the brain.

Brant was a member of a committee appointed by the lodge to investigate Eckburg's books, and a letter on Eckburg spoke of intended suicide and that he "would carry Brant with him." Until the letter was found it was supposed that the two men had quarreled and fought in the barber shop, which they entered early in the morning. Pistol shots were heard, but the sound was muffled.

Eckburg's letter, addressed to the public, shows that he had planned to assassinate Brant and for that purpose invited him to the shop. A revolver was found in a cuspidor near Eckburg's body. The men leave families. The Coroner began investigating the case.

DROPS DEAD AFTER SERMON.

Rev. Dr. Harvey Hatcher, of Atlanta, Ga., Dies in a Hotel.

Charleston, S. C.—Rev. Dr. Harvey Hatcher, of Atlanta, Ga., representative of the American Baptist Publication Society, of Philadelphia, fell dead in a hotel lobby in Beaufort.

He had preached in the morning.

PALACE OF PEACE SITE.

Netherlands Government Selects Place For Carnegie's Gift.

The Hague.—The Government has selected the military parade ground near the Bosch (the royal park) as the site for Carnegie's Palace of Peace. The selection is made subject to the approval of the States-General.

STATE NEWS BUDGET.

Agent For the Hero Fund.

The Carnegie Hero Fund Commission met at Pittsburg and after a long session announced that it was not as yet ready to award any medals or make any definite statement. There has been some difficulty in rounding up testimony, and it was decided at the meeting to employ a special agent whose duty it shall be to examine carefully into the claims of those asking for a part of the hero fund. George A. Campsey, a Pittsburg newspaper man, was selected as special agent, and he will at once have a conference with Mr. Carnegie regarding what he wishes. It was understood that a decision once given by Mr. Campsey would be final, and accepted as such by the commission. The instructions given by the commission were, in effect, that no expense shall be spared in running down data as to the heroism of those who have put in their claims. Only those cases which to the commission appear best will at present be investigated. Thousands will never reach the special agent, as they have been thrown aside as worthless on their face.

Soft Water For Engines.

The Pennsylvania road has decided to have improved water at all seasons of the year for its locomotives, and with that object in view there have been let contracts for two great water softening plants. The announcement was made from the offices in Pittsburg that plants would be established at Bradford, Ohio, west of Columbus, and at Richmond, Ind., at once. It is the intention to have great reservoirs of the improved water and have it piped along the lines to different places where locomotives can load up with it and not be ruined by all kinds of water, which was the case during the late drouth. For some time the Pennsylvania has been investigating the idea in this neighborhood.

Reward For Every Almshouse.

The Westmoreland County Home, at Greensburg, is now one of the busiest places in the State. Bugs there are worth three cents per dozen, dead or alive, delivered to Superintendent Evans, who bars neither race, weight nor color of the bug. The county home has been overrun with bugs of various kinds, and some time ago Superintendent Evans hit on the novel scheme of turning inmates into bug hunters by offering a cash reward for bugs. Since then the unthinking bug that wanders forth to bite is taking great chances.

On Knees He Flags Train.

Just as Engineer Michael Fagan boarded a slowly-moving freight in the Pennsylvania yards at Altoona to cross to his engine the air-brake burst and the pushing engine pyramided the very cars he was walking between, wrecking them. With rare presence of mind he sprang forward, landed on the ground on his head and spraining his back. Seeing a coal train approaching and unable to walk, he crawled on his hands and knees and flagged it before it plunged into the debris, saving the engineer and fireman.

Wants More Press Gags.

Governor Pennypacker, in his message read at the convening of the Legislature in Harrisburg, intimated that there had been no miscarriage of justice in the acquitting in one of the States of a man who killed the editor of a newspaper because the murderer had been offended by articles in the newspaper. The Governor submitted a draft of an act providing for the suppression of a newspaper when it should be found to be, after trial in court, a common nuisance.

Pittsburg to Have Subway.

It was announced at Pittsburg that H. C. Frick has completed plans for a system of subways to the suburbs, including tunnels under both rivers to Allegheny and the South Side. The plan also includes the erection of a new skyscraper and a terminal for the Pennsylvania Railroad. It was said that Postal Telegraph interests are also involved, and that the company will remove its headquarters from New York City.

Knox Elected Senator.

Philander C. Knox was elected United States Senator for the short and long terms to succeed the late Senator Quay by the Pennsylvania Legislature, at Harrisburg. The House and the Senate voted separately in the afternoon, and the day following met in joint session to canvass the vote. Mr. Knox received the vote of the Republican members of both bodies. The Democrats voted for State Senator J. K. P. Hall.

Tramp's Dire Threat For Pennsy.

"Some day after I get out of jail I will come back to Chester and blow the Pennsylvania Railroad station all to pieces," shouted John Brown, a vagrant, who was arrested for loitering about the station. Magistrate Smith sent him to Media jail for thirty days, and the prisoner made his startling threat as he was leaving court. He says his home is in Philadelphia.

Train Hurled Two to Death.

Thomas Knobloch, a farmer, living near Swanville, and his hired man, William Martin, were struck and killed by a fast Lake Shore train when going home from Erie early in the morning. A track walker found their bodies not far from the Knobloch farm. The horse was found dead, but the sleigh in which the men had ridden could not be found, and must have been carried bodily away.

BIG GERMAN COAL STRIKE

Two Hundred Thousand Miners Leave Their Work.

Government Mining Commissioners in Conference With Operators and the Labor Representatives.

Essen, Germany.—According to reports received at the official Mine Office nearly 200,000 men from 203 coal mines went out on strike.

The Government Mining Commissioners were in conference for four hours with representatives of the operatives at Dortmund, hearing the miners' complaints. They were scheduled to meet the Mine Owners' Association to hear their side, and it was expected that the Commissioners would bring about a conference between representatives of the mine owners and the workmen. Herr Von Velsen, the head of the commission, has instructions from Chancellor Von Buelow to do everything to restore peace.

The news from all parts of the mining district indicated that order has been preserved, only insignificant cases of violence being reported.

Coal consumers in this region ordered supplies from Belgium and from other German districts. The Government railways, in anticipation of the strike, accumulated supplies for six weeks.

The speech of Herr Moeller, Prussian Minister of Commerce and Industry, makes an unpleasant impression among the miners, who think it will delay a settlement of the strike.

The speech of the Imperial Chancellor, Count von Buelow, in the Prussian Diet, affirming that the Government's two duties toward the strike were to preserve order and assist in a settlement so as to save German industry from a great calamity gives the miners hope of obtaining concessions.

The Executive Committee of the Socialist party has issued a general appeal to German workmen to stand by the strikers, "as they are striking not only for daily bread, but for the rights of all men."

AVALANCHE KILLS MANY.

Causes Inundation in Norway—Fifty-nine Persons Perish.

Christiania.—Fifty-nine persons perished as the result of an avalanche of rocks at Naesdal, North of Bergen.

A mass of rock was precipitated into Loenvand Lake from the neighboring hills, causing an immense wave twenty feet high to sweep the neighboring shores.

Houses, people and cattle were swept away by the rush of water, and it is known that fifty-nine persons perished.

A great storm later stopped the relief work, the surrounding district being unable to send help.

EARTHQUAKE KILLS HUNDREDS.

Another Disaster in Caucasia—People Buried in Ruins.

London, England.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg to a news agency reports that an earthquake at Shemakha (seventy-six miles northwest of Bakue) buried hundreds of people in the ruins of buildings in the lower part of the town, which was densely populated despite the decision after the earthquake of three years ago that no more houses should be built there.

BOMBS THROWN IN RUSSIA.

Houses Damaged, But No One Killed by the Explosives.

London, England.—A dispatch to the Telegraph from St. Petersburg says that a bomb was thrown into the central police office at Poshokhon, Government of Yaroslav. Nobody was hurt.

Much damage has been done to the residence of the Governor of Smolensk by a bomb, but none of the occupants was injured.

STATES ELECT SENATORS.

New Jersey, Montana and Nevada Choose Congressmen.

Senator Kean was unanimously nominated by a joint Republican caucus of the Jersey Legislature to succeed himself.

Thomas H. Carter was elected United States Senator by the Legislature of Montana. George F. Nixon was selected for Senator by the Republican caucus of the Nevada Legislature.

ELECT DEPEW.

Democrats in State Legislature Voted For Smith M. Weed.

Albany, N. Y.—In each house of the State Legislature Senator Chauncey M. Depew was declared the choice of the Republican members as United States Senator to succeed himself. The Democrats cast their votes for Smith M. Weed, of Plattsburg. In joint session the next day Senator Depew was declared elected.

Bank Robbers Get $40,000.

Information reached Macon, Ga., from Lafayette, Ala., that a bank in that town was dynamited and $40,000 taken. Citizens began scouring the country for the burglars.

Fewer Forest Fires.

The report of the New York State Superintendent of Forests, made public at Albany, showed a remarkable falling off in forest fires last year.

MANIAC FLOURISHED GUN

Insane Man Enters House at Winsted, Conn., Threatening Inmates.

After Much Parlaying He is Persuaded to Give Up His Weapons, and Goes to Jail Peacefully.

Winsted, Conn.—"Peace or war!" exclaimed an insane man as he darted into the dining room of Mrs. Ellen M. Phelps, at No. 53 Park place, about 7 o'clock at night, and thrust a loaded revolver in the face of her son, William H. Phelps, cashier of the Hurlbut National Bank, who was dining. Around the wrist of the man's left hand was wound a slungshot; in a belt around his waist was a knife with a twelve-inch blade, keenly sharpened; in his pockets another sharp knife and straps and fully a pint of red pepper and salt.

Mrs. Phelps fled out of doors. Her daughter, Miss Judith, went up-stairs to her brother's room, obtained his two revolvers and, returning down stairs, waited in the hallway for an opportunity to pass the weapons to her brother. Failing in this she finally followed her mother to the street. Several hundred people who gathered outside could see Phelps and the dining room windows.

Before the arrival of the police George Taylor, David King and Fred Woodbeck entered the house. As they passed into the dining room the madman moved back a short distance from Phelps and pointed the revolver first at one and then the other, remarking as he did so, "Is it peace or war?" The three citizens passed out.

"Where is your sister?" the insane man asked of young Phelps, who replied: "I will go and find her," and started to leave the room. The visitor commanded him to remain and pushed the revolver in his face. Phelps tried to humor the man by offering him a cigar and supper, but he accepted neither. After fifteen minutes Phelps remarked that he would go outside and see what was doing. The stranger offered no objection and the cashier walked leisurely out of the house. The stranger snapped the lock behind Phelps and passed from the dining room to the front hallway, stepping into an alcove, where the crowd outside could not see him.

Chief of Police S. C. Wheeler, who had learned that the stranger was Frederick Baker, a stone cutter, who came here with his wife and three children from Kent, N. Y., last May, stationed a policeman at the front door, while he went inside through a rear door. As he opened the door to the dining room Baker came in from the hallway.

"Peace or war?" he cried. Both men were pointing revolvers at each other. "Why, peace, of course, Baker," answered the Chief, and dropped his weapon by his side. Baker dropped his pistol also. Then Wheeler advanced slowly to Baker and took his weapons away. Then the Chief led him to the police station, where he was searched. When the Chief put his hand into the pocket containing the pepper and salt Baker said: "Be careful and not get that in your eyes; it will be the end of you."

It is supposed Baker thought Miss Phelps had something to do with his losing a position at the marble works of O. H. Ripley recently.

PENS HIS NAME IN HER BLOOD.

Act of Infatuated Woman After Attempting to Kill Herself.

Syracuse, N. Y.—Lottie Burner, alias Hamilton, infatuated with another woman's husband, slashed her own throat with scissors when the object of her affection, Morton Parrot, refused to accompany her. The deed was committed in the presence of Parrot's wife, who tried vainly to prevent it. Rushing to a nearby physician's office, the woman then with a pen wrote in her blood a letter in which she told the name of the man for whom she tried to end her life. She rushed through the streets, resisting for a time all efforts to capture her. Finally she was overpowered and locked up. Parrot has been arrested. His wife was prostrated.

The trouble began years ago. The Parrots were married in Utica. There the Hamilton woman appeared soon after the wedding, it was said, and almost caused a separation of the newly married couple.

SLAIN BY MEXICAN BANDITS.

Ira A. Sanger, Relative of Mrs. George M. Pullman, the Victim.

Chicago, Ill.—It was reported here Ira A. Sanger, a relative of Mrs. Geo. M. Pullman, of Chicago, has been slain by Mexican half-breed bandits in the mountain wilds of Sipalca, Mexico. Robbery was the purpose of the murder. Mr. Sanger, who was well known in Chicago, although for the greater part of his life a resident of Colorado, had been in the northern section of Mexico, along the Texas border, for three years, interested in mining and ranches. His companion was George L. Stewart, of Chicago, who has just reached El Paso, Texas, with news of the murder. The victim probably was ambushed, Mr. Stewart reported.

Mr. Sanger was well to do, having property and investments worth, by the El Paso estimate, between $40,000 and $80,000. Usually he had a large sum of money with him, but Mr. Stewart says he had only a small amount at the time of the attack.

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

AN ELOQUENT DISCOURSE ENTITLED, "DIVINE COMPANIONSHIP."

The Rev. Charles E. Benedict Makes a Beautiful Commentary on the Briefest Yet Most Comprehensive Biography Ever Written—Retain God's Love.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The Rev. Charles E. Benedict, pastor of St. James' M. E. Church, Eighty-fourth street and Twentieth avenue, Bensonhurst, preached Sunday morning on "Divine Companionship." The texts were from Genesis v:24: "Enoch walked with God, and he was not, for God took him," and Hebrews xi:5: "Before his translation he had this testimony, that he pleased God." Mr. Benedict said:

This is one of the briefest yet most comprehensive biographies ever written. These passages, containing twenty-three words, tell us about all we know concerning this man Enoch. Imagine the story of your life told in three sentences! He walked with God, he pleased God and he was translated. This is the record of Enoch's life. It reads more like an epitaph than a biography, yet I would rather have those first two statements true of my life than to have the most eloquent tributes or eulogistic praises ever written or spoken by men. To walk with God and to please Him! Do you know of anything more desirable?

It is said that a man's walk is indicative of his career. Manner and gesture are an index to character. It is possible to make an estimate approximately correct of the type of men you meet on the street by noting the poise and bearing of the average pedestrian. One walks with a firm, quick step, head erect, shoulders back, and you feel instinctively that he is an energetic, resolute, self-respecting man, bound to succeed. Another shambles by with shiftless gait, dragging his feet rather than lifting them, and you put him down for a loafer. A third glides along noiselessly, threading his way in and out among the crowd, and you know intuitively that he is a sly, scheming trickster. Another walks with unsteady gait, stepping carefully, as if the pavement were rolling and bumping against his feet, and as with pitying glance you watch him stagger along you say, "The poor fellow is drunk." So a man's gait betrays him. His walk signifies the manner of his life.

One is likewise known by the company he keeps. We are largely what our friends and companions are. Tell me the sort of persons with whom you associate, in whom you confide, to whom you go with all your troubles and with whom you share your every joy, and I will have no difficulty in estimating your character. To retain purity of character if one's associates are base and ignoble is an impossibility. And it would seem equally impossible to live an impure, vicious, wicked life if all our associates are noble and virtuous. We are influenced unconsciously by the words and actions of our friends. Like the chameleon, we take on the hue of our surroundings and reflect the likeness of our companions.

The human heart under normal conditions craves companionship. From the beginning it was so. God saw that it was not good for man to be alone, so He gave him a companion and helpmeet. We are so constituted that we must have some one with whom to share our happy hours, some good, true friend who enters into our experiences with sympathetic appreciation, whose heart aches in our sorrow and rejoices in our joy.

The strangest truth contained in all God's wonderful volume of truth is that He who created the universes, the Lord God Omnipotent, whose wisdom is omniscience, whose goodness is perfection, whose name is love, that He should condescend to become the companion and associate of man, His creature. I said that this is the strangest truth. Let me take it back. There is one truth more astounding yet. 'Tis this—that man should refuse the friendship and disdain the companionship of Jehovah, his God.

Of all the divine humiliations what could be geater than this, that He should seek the friendship of mortal man and find it not? That He should offer Himself for the closest and most intimate relationship, as a companion for life's pilgrimage, a comrade for life's struggles, an associate and confidant amid all life's changing scenes, and yet be rejected!

The trouble is and has ever been when men have rejected God that they love the darkness rather than the light, because their deeds are evil. From the opening chapters of human history until now it has been true that man, the creature, has been out of harmony with God, the Creator.

It is refreshing, therefore, to find in the inspired record, amid the genealogies of ancient nobodies who lived long, bore children, and eventually died, the story of one holy life, a man who walked with God and who pleased God. From this fragmentary sketch of Enoch's life, reading between the lines and penetrating beneath the surface of the words which contain his biography, we may discover some helpful truths concerning divine companionship.

To walk with God implies, first of all, reconciliation with God. Man by nature is not on good terms with his Maker. Time was when the most loving intimacy and harmonious relationship existed between them. "Adam walked with God in the garden in the cool of the day." Not before Him as a herald, nor behind Him as a slave, but beside Him, as His companion, and I had almost said His equal. But something came between them. They had a falling out. As one has expressed it, "Sin came and opened the mighty chasm of separation, and since then the carnal mind has been enmity against God."

The Father's heart has yearned for reconciliation, but how could reconciliation be made? The heart of man was wholly estranged. An impassable gulf yawned between him and his Creator. He had sinned against Divine Majesty and forfeited the Divine favor. But

> The love of God is broader
> Than the measure of man's mind;
> And the heart of the Eternal
> Is most wonderfully kind."

Therefore, "God, who is rich in mercy, for His great love wherewith He loved us, even when we were dead in sins," determined to bridge the chasm, to heal the breach and win back the affections alienated by sin. He sent Christ into the world as Mediator. And He, who is our peace, "Hath made both one, and hath broken down the middle wall of partition between us, having abolished in His flesh the enmity," and reconciled us unto God by His death on the cross.

Acceptance of Jesus Christ is the basis of reconciliation with God. On no other terms can our estrangement be healed. The trouble began when men insisted upon turning every one to his own way. The difficulties are perfectly and satisfactorily adjusted when man is willing to turn back into God's way. And whenever one reaches the point of willingness to accept Jesus Christ, then he begins to walk in newness of life, and walking thus he makes a discovery. He discovers that "Old things are passed away, and all things are become new."

Patrick Daley, of Boston, had the right idea of the new birth. He was a Catholic by profession, but a drunkard by practice. He attended an evangelistic service and for the first time in his life heard the gospel. He made a complete surrender to Christ, and was delivered from the bondage of drink. A few weeks afterward he approached Dr. A. J. Gordon with a problem which had perplexed him greatly. Said he: "You see, your reverence, I know a good thing when I get it, and when I found salvation I couldn't keep it to myself. Peter Murphy lived up stairs in the same tenement with me. He was a worse drunkard than I, if that could be, and we had gone on many a spree together. Well, when I got saved and washed clean in the blood of Jesus Christ, I was so happy I didn't know what to do with myself. So I went up to Murphy and told him what I had got. He was just getting over a spree and felt pretty sick and sore, and was ready to do anything I told him. So I got him to sign the pledge and told him Jesus alone could help him keep it. Then I got him on his knees and made him pray and surrender to the Lord as I had done. You never see such a change in a man as there was in him for the next week. I kept watch of him and prayed for him and helped him on the best I could, and sure, he was a different man. Well, come Sunday morning, Joe Healey called around to pay his usual visit. He used to come every Sunday and bring a bottle of whisky with him, and them two would spree it all day until they turned the whole house into a bedlam. Well, I saw Healey coming last Sunday morning, and I was afraid it would be all up with poor Murphy if he got with him. I went down to the door, and when he asked if Murphy was in I said, 'No, Murphy is out. He don't live here any longer.' So I sent Healey off and saved Murphy from temptation. But what I want to know, your reverence, is this, did I tell a lie? I meant that the old Murphy did not live there any more. You know Mr. Moody told us that when a man is converted he is a new creature: old things have passed away. I believe Murphy is a new creature, and that the old Murphy does not live any more in that attic."

"If any man be in Christ he is a new creation. Old things are passed away; behold all things are become new." After a man makes this discovery he begins to learn important truths. He learns that he must now walk, not after the flesh, but after the spirit. This is by no means an easy thing to do. I wonder how many have mastered this art? 'Tis one that cannot be acquired in a single lesson. I sometimes think we shall never know perfectly how to walk after the Spirit so long as we bear this body of flesh. There is much misapprehension on this point. Not a few have been sorely perplexed, and some have been quite disheartened in their attempts to make the plain facts of their experience fit certain doctrines taught from the Scriptures. Here is a typical example. A young man entered upon the Christian life. There was no doubt as to the genuineness of his conversion. He accepted Christ intelligently, and with an earnest purpose to give Him a loyal service. He had run the whole gamut of sinful indulgence, but the change in his life was a radical one. He ceased to do evil and tried to learn to do good. But he was hindered by old habits and tendencies which still lurked in his flesh. The struggle was fierce and he faced it heroically, until one day more severely tempted than usual he went to his pastor and said: "It's no use, I might as well give up trying. I have been guilty of some of the same old sins that I used to indulge in, and I won't be a hypocrite, so you can take my name off the record." The pastor made use of his Master's method, and answered the young man with a parable. It was the old story of a farmer who was plowing in a meadow lot. He kept his eyes fixed on a tree at the farther end of the field, and determined to make his first furrow as straight as possible. That was to be his guiding line, and it was his intention to make each furrow as straight as the first. He succeeded fairly well for awhile, until a bird flew close to his face and startled him so that he jerked on the rein with the result a crook in his furrow. Several times in the course of his plowing he got off the line, but just as soon as he discovered his deflection he pulled back and got on the straight line again.

How aptly this illustrates the initial experience of a child of God. He starts out with the determination to walk in the footsteps of his Master. That is the central purpose of his heart. His new nature throbs with a single motive of loyalty to Christ. But in his immature condition he blunders, he flies into a passion perhaps, or indulges some old sinful habit, forgetting his new relationship with God, and he makes a crook in his furrow. But in the instant when he comes to himself he repents of his deflection and, fixing his eyes upon Jesus, he gets back on the line and tries again. Such deviations from the line of rectitude often dishearten young Christians. Their blunders of immaturity are mistaken for tokens of insincerity. Walking with Christ in the school of experience they will learn that the evidence of their loyalty to Him in whose footsteps they seek to follow, is not found in the absolute perfection of their walk. The real test lies in their immediate repentance and turning back to the line when a deviation or deflection has been discovered.

A soul-inspiring truth that one ought to grasp at the beginning of the Christian life is that walking with God leads ultimately to God's house. A beautiful commentary on this point was that made by a little girl, as related by Dr. Morgan, of London. Her mother questioned her about the lesson learned at Sunday-school. She had been studying Enoch, and told her mother that he was a man who used to take long walks with God. And one day they went for an extra long walk, and God said to Enoch, "You are a long way from home, Enoch, and you had better come in and stay with Me."

It has been truly said that: "Heaven is sometimes spoken of as a place, admission to which is gained by some lenient act of divine amnesty. People speak of going to heaven as though it were a concert room, to enter which a ticket only is required. Nothing could be more unscriptural. Heaven is not a place into which we are admitted, but a place into which we grow. It is little short of foolish the way some talk of going to heaven when they die. They find no love in His presence here. Heaven would be a place of painful imprisonment."

The felicities of the heavenly country will be conditioned largely upon our capacity to receive. And our capacity to receive will be determined by our ability to serve. The service of heaven will be a service of love. I think we should stifle in the atmosphere of heaven's love unless we had learned to breathe in its purity and live in its beauty here below. One must learn to keep step with Jehovah here and now if he would enter upon the joys of the divine presence hereafter. Learn to love what God loves, and hate what God hates.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR JANUARY 29.

Subject: Jesus and Nicodemus, John iii., 1-15—Golden Text, John iii., 16—Memory Verses, 14, 15—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

I. Nicodemus comes to Christ (vs. 1, 2). 1. "Of the Pharisees." A very strict and religious sect of the Jews. They were orthodox and believed in the immortality of the soul and a future state. They laid great stress upon their traditions, esteeming them as highly as they did the Scriptures. They expected the Messiah would be a temporal deliverer and king, and were generally looking for Him. "Nicodemus." A rich ruler of the Jews, a Pharisee and a member of the Sanhedrin, the supreme council of the Jewish nation. All we know of him with certainty is recorded here and in John 7:50 and 19:39. 2. "Came—by night." The act of cleansing the temple had brought Christ into prominence. The plain inference is, also, that He had performed miracles that are not mentioned by the Bible writers. He came privately, by night, "as an act of prudence and discretion." He had strength of character and was an unprejudiced, earnest seeker after light. "Rabbi." This was showing great respect to one who had not been educated in the rabbinical schools. "A teacher come from God." This was a complete indorsement of Jesus and His work, and now, having thus indorsed Him he was under greater obligations to accept the truths that Jesus was about to proclaim.

II. The new birth (vs. 3-6). 3. "Jesus answered." Not to a spoken question, but to the deep unspoken question of his soul. "Verily, verily." These words were used to express the truthfulness of what was about to be spoken and were considered of equal import with the most solemn oath. "I say unto thee." Jesus here entered into the very heart of gospel truth. He did not undertake to preach a pleasing sermon in order to make a new disciple of this "master in Israel," but gave a personal, thorough, heart-searching talk, in which Nicodemus was made to understand that he was not in the kingdom of God simply because he was a pious Jew. "Except." "Jesus meets the 'except' of Nicodemus with another 'except.' Nicodemus says 'do;' Jesus says 'be.' We must be before we can do." "Born again." "From above," "anew," converted, regenerated. The one born again has a new life, with a new nature, new principles, new affections, new aims. "Cannot see." Enjoy, share in, enter (v. 5). "Kingdom of God." The kingdom of grace here and of glory hereafter.

4. "How—born," etc. To be born again was a familiar figure with the Jews, but Nicodemus evidently thought Christ's description of this being born again to be so radical and absolute as to suggest and justify the query whether it did not include a re-birth of body. 5. "Of water and of the Spirit." We present three different views as to the meaning of the term "water:" 1. Water, washing and cleansing are figurative expressions used in Scripture to denote a spiritual operation on man's heart. It is not necessary that we should understand two different things, and this is probably only an elliptical form of speech for the Holy Spirit under the similitude of water. 2. A number of expositors think the "water" has reference to Christian baptism. 3. The expression refers to John's baptism, which was unto repentance, and was alone known to Nicodemus.

6. "Of the flesh is flesh." Like produces like with regard to both flesh and spirit. We are thoroughly fallen, and a clean thing cannot come from an unclean.

III. An illustration (vs. 7, 8). 7. "Marvel not." Do not wonder at this, there are many things you do not understand. Thou canst not even understand the blowing of the wind. "Must be." This law is unchangeable. There is no other way of entering the kingdom of heaven.

8. "Wind bloweth." This illustration was likely suggested by the sound of the night wind about the house. Jesus specifies three points in which the Holy Spirit's work in regeneration is like the wind: 1. Independence of movement, "where it listeth." 2. Distinctness of effect, "thou hearest the sound." 3. Its surpassing our comprehension as to its origin and its destiny, thou "canst not tell," etc. A fourth analogy is certainly worthy of mention, though not in point with Nicodemus, namely, the varieties in the power, sometimes gentle as a zephyr, again raging as a tornado. In Hebrew the term for "wind" and "spirit" is the same. This would make the illustration all the more forcible. "So is every one." The laws of the spiritual life are unknown. We can understand the new birth only as we receive it.

IV. Christ's words the foundation of faith (vs. 9-13). 9. "How," etc. In verse 4 his question was really an objection, but now he is not unbelieving but bewildered. He could not apprehend spiritual truth. 10. "Art thou the teacher" (R. V.) The question is a reproof. Have you studied the Scriptures so you are capable of teaching them without learning these all-important truths? 11. "We." Edersheim thinks that in all probability St. John was present during this entire interview. "Do know." He spoke with the greatest possible assurance. Not upon hearsay, but from personal knowledge. "Ye receive not our witness." They received His miracles as genuine, yet refused to accept the spiritual truths He taught. "Ye" is always plural, and is spoken with reference to the class to which Nicodemus belongs. 12. "How shall ye believe." If you do not believe the first principles—the beginnings of gospel truth—how shall ye believe if I continue the subject further and tell you of the deeper things, the heavenly things, such as, "My divinity (v. 13); the atonement (v. 14); salvation by faith (v. 15); the great love of God (v. 16)?"

13. "And no man," etc. There was a false notion among the Jews that Moses had ascended up to heaven to get the law. Jesus in effect says, No one, not even Moses, hath ascended up to heaven to search out heavenly things; but the Son of man has dwelt "from all eternity in the bosom of the Father," and has come direct from heaven. "In heaven." He is omnipresent, filling heaven and earth with His presence, and even now is in heaven.

V. The way of salvation (vs. 14, 15). 14. "The serpent." Num. 21:4-9. The history of the brazen serpent is a parable of the gospel. "Son of Man be lifted up." 1. In His crucifixion. 2. In His exaltation. 3. In the publishing and preaching of His everlasting gospel. 15. "Whosoever," etc. Gentiles as well as Jews. "Whosoever" is better for each one than though he were called by name, for the same name might belong to another. Those who accept Christ as their personal Saviour will be saved from the effects of sin, which naturally end in the destruction of the soul, and will be given spiritual life here and in the world to come life everlasting. "Eternal life." Eternal life is fulness of life, joy, peace and love.

STRIKE IN ST. PETERSBURG

Government Employes and Outside Workers Quit Work.

RIOT IN THE CZAR'S CAPITAL

Over One Hundred Thousadn Men Out—Shoppers Flee From Mob—Entire State Industrial Colony Ceases Work—Factories Broken Into by Strikers—All Newspapers Shut Down.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—A great popular uprising, started by strikers from the iron and steel works, Government shipyards and other industries, took place on the right bank of the River Neva, in this city, beginning near the Baltic Works. It spread throughout Vassili Ostroff (Basil Island), where the markets for purveyors of household supplies are situated.

Shoppers fled before the mob, and the marketmen attempted to close their stalls before the storm broke, but some of them were not quick enough to save their property.

The crowd, composed of strikers, was swelled during the morning.

All the Government works, notably the cartridge factories, and later the entire State industrial colony on Vassili Ostroff ceased work, and in the afternoon markets and shops were closed.

A fight occurred when some of the men employed in a rubber factory attempted to enter it to resume work. The strikers attacked them at the gates and prevented them.

Strikers broke into several factories, including the Government printing works of the Academy of Science, situated on Vassili Ostroff. They forced the employes of the works to join them. The management, acting upon the advice of the police, allowed them to quit in order to avoid further disturbance. A crowd of 1000 persons remained outside the works.

The men employed in a large spinning mill at Sangalli-Kolinkin ceased work and joined the strikers.

The hope of settling the strike, which already embraced 100,000 workmen from the Government yards and factories and other great industries, virtually vanished when it was announced that the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Finance both declined to receive a deputation from the striking operatives.

All the bakers and all the printers struck work. The printers notified the managers of the newspapers at 5 o'clock in the afternoon that they would not report for work in the evening.

The districts in which the factories and workshops are assumed the quietness of a Sunday. The men were awaiting orders as to their future action from some leaders whose identity was unknown. The Nevsky Prospect and other great boulevards were crowded, the usual frequenters of them having been supplemented by large numbers of the strikers, who moved along quietly, singly or in couples.

DINED AS DEAD MAN'S GUEST.

Ohioan Arranged in His Will For Banquets to Be Enjoyed by His Friends.

Columbus, Ohio.—There was held in this city a banquet at which many prominent men of the city were guests of a man who had been dead seven years. The party gathered under the provisions of the will of the late Emil Ambros. When he died he left a fund the income from which should be spent in providing a banquet for his friends and their children. The will requested the guests to eat, drink and be as merry as though Ambros in life were entertaining them.

INSANE WOMAN'S SHOCKING ACT

Kills Two Fellow Patients of Hospital and Seriously Injures Another.

Concord, N. H.—Mrs. Mignonette Seavey, of Barrington, an inmate of the New Hampshire State Hospital for the Insane, killed two fellow inmates, Mrs. Isabel Merrill, of Lyme, and Ophelia Cossett, of Gonic. Josephine Howard, of Rochester, another inmate, was seriously injured by Mrs. Seavey. Miss Fiske, a nurse, was slightly hurt. Mrs. Seavey's weapon was a towel roller.

COLIMA VOLCANO BREAKS OUT.

Lava and Sulphur Pouring From a Mexican Crater—Indians Scared.

Guadalajara, Mexico.—For the past few days the Colima volcano has been erupting immense streams of lava and sulphur pouring out of the crater.

Indians who live in the neighborhood have abandoned their huts and gone to places where they felt themselves more safe. Eruptions occur almost every day, and the volcano has been constantly smoking.

State River Commission at Work.

It was announced at Albany, N. Y., that the new State River Improvement Commission would soon begin to consider the harnessing of the Sacandaga, Racquette and Black rivers in the Adirondacks and utilizing the 240,000 horse power, worth $10,000,000 a year, now going to waste.

$20,000,000 For Improvements.

Frank M. Baker, Railroad Commissioner, reported that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company must spend $20,000,000 in three years to improve its facilities to meet the growing demands of traffic.

The Markets

Wholesale Prices Quoted in New York

MILK.			
The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 3½c. per quart.			
BUTTER.			
Creamery—Western, extra	$ 30	@$	30½
Firsts	27	@	29½
Seconds	24	@	26
State dairy tubs, firsts	25	@	27
Imitation creamery	17	@	24
Factory, thirds to firsts	14	@	19
CHEESE.			
State, full cream, fancy	11½	@	12
Small	—	@	12¼
Part skims, good to prime	8	@	8¾
Part skims, common	6¾	@	7¼
Full skims	4	@	5
EGGS.			
Jersey—Fancy	38	@	40
State and Penn	38	@	40
Western—Choice	30	@	31
Southern—Choice	23	@	29
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice	2 70	@	2 72½
Medium, choice	1 85	@	1 87½
Pea, choice	—	@	1 75
Red kidney, choice	2 62½	@	2 65
White kidney	—	@	2 95
Yellow eye	2 05	@	2 10
Black turtle soup	3 20	@	3 25
Lima, Cal	2 95	@	3 00
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples, Baldwin, per bbl	1 25	@	2 25
King, per bbl	2 00	@	3 50
Ben Davis, per bbl	1 50	@	2 25
Greening, per bbl	1 25	@	2 00
Cranberries, C. Cod, per bbl	3 00	@	8 00
Jersey, per bbl	6 00	@	6 50
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, per lb	—	@	14½
Chickens, per lb	—	@	12
Roosters, per lb	—	@	10
Turkeys, per lb	13	@	14
Ducks, per pair	60	@	80
Geese, per pair	1 25	@	1 62
Pigeons, per pair	—	@	20
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, per lb	15	@	20
Broilers, Philadelphia	16	@	20
Fowls, Western, per lb	10	@	13
Spring ducks, per lb	10	@	14
Spring geese, per lb	8	@	12
Squabs, per dozen	2 00	@	3 25
HOPS.			
State, 1904, choice, per lb	35	@	36
Good to prime, per lb	33	@	34
Common to fair	31	@	32
Pacific Coast, 1904, choice	33	@	34
Good to prime, per lb	31	@	32
Old odds	13	@	17
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay, prime, per 100 lb	85	@	87½
No. 1, per 100 lb	75	@	82½
No. 2, per 100 lb	70	@	72½
Clover mixed, per 100 lb	65	@	75
Straw, long rye	1 10	@	1 20
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, Jersey, per bbl	1 25	@	1 40
L. I., per 180 lbs	1 87	@	2 12
Sweets, per bbl	2 00	@	3 75
Turnips, per bbl	50	@	90
Tomatoes, per carrier	1 50	@	3 00
Egg plant, per box	1 25	@	3 50
Squash, per bbl	50	@	1 25
Peas, per basket	1 25	@	4 00
Peppers, per carrier	1 00	@	1 25
Lettuce, per basket	50	@	75
Cabbages, per ton	9 00	@	11 00
Cucumbers, per basket	2 00	@	4 00
String beans, per basket	1 50	@	4 00
Onions, Ct., Yel., per bbl	2 75	@	3 25
Red, per bbl	2 75	@	3 00
Orange Co., per bag	2 50	@	2 75
Celery, per dozen bunches	10	@	40
Cauliflower, per bbl	1 00	@	4 00
Brussels sprouts, per qt	5	@	12
Spinach, per bbl	50	@	1 75
Kale, per bbl	65	@	75
Beets, per 100 bunches	2 50	@	4 00
Carrots, per 100 bunches	2 00	@	4 00
Parsley, per 100 bunches	3 00	@	4 00
Watercress, per 100 bu'ches	1 00	@	2 00
SUNDRIES.			
Beeswax, per lb	28	@	28½
Maple sugar, per lb	8	@	10
Syrup, per gallon	65	@	75
Honey, clover, per lb	10	@	15
Buckwheat, per lb	10	@	11
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter patents	5 50	@	5 85
Spring patents	5 90	@	6 50
Wheat, No. 1 N. Duluth	—	@	1 26⅝
No. 2 red	—	@	1 20
Corn, No. 2 white	—	@	52⅛
Oats, mixed	37	@	38
Clipped, white	40	@	42
Lard, city	—	@	6¼
GAME.			
Ducks, canvas, per pair	1 00	@	2 50
Red head, per pair	1 00	@	1 50
Mallard, per pair	75	@	1 00
Teal, blue wing	40	@	60
Green wing	35	@	50
Rabbits, per pair	18	@	50
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	7	@	9½
Calves, city dressed	9	@	14
Country dressed	6	@	12½
Sheep, per 100 lb	3 37	@	7 00
Lambs, per 100 lb	6 75	@	7 90
Hogs, live, per 100 lb	4 90	@	5 25
Country dressed, per lb	5½	@	6¼

THE WHEAT SHORTAGE.

Falling Off in the Usual Export to Foreign Lands.

New York City.—Since harvest time frequent allusion has been made to the fact that the production of sound merchantable wheat did not exceed 500,000,000 bushels, leaving practically nothing for export, but this was not generally accepted by the rank and file, who stubbornly adhered to the idea that we could spare 75,000,000 to 100,000,000 bushels for export. Suddenly every one seems to have discovered the mistake, and for that reason they are now ready to acknowledge that the yield of prime milling wheat was under rather than over 500,000,000 bushels, which is no more than enough to meet our home requirements for food and seed. The fact that so much of the wheat raised this year was of inferior quality and light weight seems now to be generally understood, and has had a decided influence in shaping prices.

The Year's Fire Losses.

Even taking out the great Baltimore fire, 1904 was a year of big fire losses, more than $230,000,000 worth of property in the United States having gone to make the biggest annual ash-heap in our history. Canada also suffered unusually, the Toronto fire contributing $12,000,000 to the loss.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE "ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....50
THREE MONTHS.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

KNIGHTSVILLE.

Pleasant weather for January.

The next important day is Groundhog day.

Mr. Leroy Barber drives the fastest horse in all these ridges and hollows.

We are very much gratified to know that Mr. G. A. Parks is getting along nicely with his crippled foot.

It is said that Henry Taylor, Esq., of Fulton county, will likely return to town in the near future and enter the mercantile field.

The Grange did not meet on the evening of the 21st on account of an oyster supper in Three Springs conducted by the I. O. O. F.

We have spoken frequently of the good horses in this place and it now appears evident that Ephraim Black has one among the best horses in the valley.

Mr. J. G. Allison, the renowned auctioneer of near Mill Creek, was through town last week buying stock. We are told he was offering and paying good prices.

The Querry brothers are hauling limestone from their quarry at Three Springs, a thing that will pay any farmer better than cutting his timber and hauling it away in cross ties.

Bruce Drake and Charles Roles, from the lower end, the two boys who travel on muscle, are taking charge of S. M. Drake's teams while Scott is nursing the limb elsewhere referred to.

The Simplon tunnel, the longest in the world, will be completed this year. The event will be celebrated at Milan, the nearest Italian city, by an international exposition. This tunnel is through the Alps.

It seems that we do not have all the wild animals in this locality. A few days ago Job Moreland killed a catamount with a stone between Mapleton and Mount Union. Said animal measured 4½ feet exclusive of tail.

It comes very handy to be jack of all trades and sometimes it is annoying. Mr. M. S. Bowman is the handiest man in town, in consequence of which he is always in demand, sought by several persons at the same time and never out of employment.

The Hares Valley and Fairview Telephone company have effected an organization and elected officers as follows: President, W. W. McKim; vice president, A. P. Stever; secretary, C. H. Drake; treasurer, E. H. Drake; five directors were also elected. The line is staked and will be in operation by the first of March.

The latest improvement contemplated in this town is a new tin, roofing and spouting shop. The plant will be on the S. W. corner of the diamond. The proprietor is one of our prominent young men who wishes his name withheld from the public until he takes a few more lessons in tinning, roofing and spouting. We wish the new enterprise abundant success.

Some of our young people are attending the protracted meeting at Three Springs where the Rev. H. K. Ash is conducting a very interesting revival. Many have professed faith in the Master and sixteen seekers were at the altar Saturday night. Another successful meeting has been in progress in Coles valley for several weeks. Many have professed and others are still seeking. The meeting at Fairview has closed. Several persons professed there. May the good work go on.

Mr. Scott M. Drake met with a very painful accident at the lower stave mill about ten days ago, as follows: He came in with his last load for the day and when about to loosen his load of logs a number of them fell on one of his legs and bent it over another log. His helper, Charles Roles, came to his assistance, rolled the logs off and helped Mr. Drake to the shanty where on examination it was found that no bones were broken but the ankle joint was badly sprained. The ligaments being torn, he has been suffering by spells ever since. He has no use of the member but hopes are entertained that he will in a few weeks be able for duty.

ORBISONIA.

Orbisonia receives three mails daily.

Sleighing is spoilt by the recent thaw.

Money is being raised for the reorganization of the Orbisonia band.

Business is booming in every department at the present time in Rockhill and Orbisonia.

There are two protracted meetings in progress in this town at the present time. May much good be done.

Harry Locke and little son, of Altoona, who visited for several days at the home of his parents on Water street, have returned home.

What's wrong with our schools that so many children who should be in the school room are loafing around, or does the fault lie at the door of the parents?

The entertainment given in the opera house on Saturday evening last by the P. O. S. of A. Minstrel Troop, of Huntingdon, was well attended by our citizens.

Rev. Glass delivered an earnest sermon to the sinner on Sunday evening last. His words should have alarmed the moral as well as those noted for their wickedness.

Wesley Smyers, of Everett, and brother John, of Mount Union, tarried in town between trains on Saturday last. They were on their way to visit their sick mother who resides in Clay township.

The furnace is making on an average of nearly one hundred tons of iron every twenty-four hours and better iron than has been made in the past. Messrs. Boyd and Hogendaubler are the right men in the right place.

Sherman Roher, son of John Roher, is the inventor of the Safety Powder can and Boyer K. Senft the manufacturer. Sherman is a poor and honest man. Everyone needing a Safety powder can should give him a call.

Mrs. D. Locke entertained at her pleasant home on Ridgley street Wednesday evening of last week a bevy of youngs folks from eight to ten o'clock who came to surprise her son, Blaine, it being the anniversary of his seventeenth birthday. The hours were spent in various games and refreshments were served. Everyone seemed to have a jolly social time together. Those present were Miss Lou Weston, Miss Blanch Archey, Miss Pearl Shearer, Miss Pearl Barnes, Miss Elsie Walker, Miss Eva Rutter, Misses Lillian and Hope Nevell, Miss Clara Heck, Miss Alta Jamison and Miss Maggie Ramsey, Albert Snyder, Harris Shearer, Howard Locke, Walter Moore, Ralph Carothers, Bruce Greenland, Christie Jamison and Elden Greenland. When the moments come to say good night all departed for their homes wishing Blaine many returns of the day, also leaving tokens of friendship behind which he shall cherish in loving remembrance of the ones who presented them.

MILL CREEK.

Mrs. Anna Colabine spent part of Saturday in Mapleton.

Mrs. Chas. Goodman spent Sunday in Lewistown with her sister, Mrs. Allen.

Mrs. A. M. Menold and daughter, Martha, spent Saturday with friends in Mt. Union.

S. A. Anderson, of Bellwood, spent several days among his old friends in the village and vicinity.

Mrs. David Miller visited her nephew Harry Menold Saturday. Harry continues to improve in health.

Mrs. Newton Carothers is in Lewistown with her daughter, Mrs. Allen, who has been sick for some time.

Jno. Hicks has accepted a position in machine shops in Altoona—in the erecting department—and commenced work Tuesday.

Mrs. Owen Brunner, of Petersburg, spent several days with her sister, Mrs. J. S. Etnier. Mr. Brunner was a Sunday visitor.

Miss Mary Campbell, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. W. J. Campbell, of Mt. Union, was the guest of Miss Margaret Hicks Saturday and Sunday.

I N. Foust made a business trip to Reading last week and spent a day with friends in York where his daughter, Frances, is attending school.

Mrs. John Rupert, of Henderson township, died Saturday morning after a lingering illness of many months. She was buried in the old Goodman graveyard Tuesday morning. Mrs. Rupert was well known in this vicinity and her many friends lament her death.

Harry Foust, son of Mr. I. N. Foust, and Miss Lottie Tate, both of Mill Creek, were married last Saturday in Huntingdon. The young folks are well known in the community and many friends wish them a successful journey through life. The calithumpians were out in force to welcome them to the rank of Benedict and Matron Saturday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. David Gates.

CASSVILLE.

Our young folks have been having plenty of fun coasting.

Mrs. Annie Heaton is the guest of W. H. Wright, 1304 Mifflin street, Huntingdon.

Prof. McClain was at home over Sabbath. He thinks there is no place like home.

Miss Maud Houck has gone to visit her sister, Miss Carrie, who is teaching at Centre Union.

Work is being pushed on the new railroad. Several of our young men are employed there.

Mrs. McMillan expects to return to her home at Harrisburg this week. She still likes the country better than the city.

Henry Park expects to move his family to Cassville in a few weeks. He will occupy the house owned by his brother James.

Our town is to have a local institute in the month of February. The exact date will be given later. Let all help make it a success.

Pomona Grange No. 6, P. of H.

At a meeting of Huntingdon County Pomona Grange No. 6, P. of H., held at Saulsburg, Pa., January 12, 1905, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The travel over the highways of Pennsylvania are free to all citizens and are alike indispensible to the consumer and user of wealth as well as the producer. Therefore, the state as well as all business and social interests demand good, permanent roads, and

Whereas, Our higher civilization impels us to maintain public institutions of Education, open and free courts to meet our justice, and charity leads us to erect and maintain almshouses, asylums, and the different charitable institutions for the relief of unfortunate and suffering fellow citizens. We are compelled to maintain prisons for the erring and vicious, and

Whereas, These different public institutions are brought into existence through the instrumentality of the government of the state and maintained almost wholly by taxation of the people either through state or local taxation. It is evident, therefore, that the duty imposed on each citizen is imperative, that he should be law-abiding and contribute his fair prorata share to maintain these public and benificent institutions, and

Whereas, Certain citizens disregard their obligations to the state and society, willfully committing crimes for which the government is compelled for the safety and enjoyment of life and the protection of homes and property, to deprive them of their liberty by confining them in our penal institutions at the expense of the upright, law-abiding, energetic and progressiv citizens, and

Whereas, The present system of building permanent roads under the direction of the state with some aid has proven more costly and not as satisfactory as expected, and as the inmates of our penal institutions have no labor whereby they may earn for the state or contribute to its public institutions what they cost; therefore be it

Resolved, That we favor employment by the state of the inmates of our penal institutions for six or seven months of each year for the purpose of making permanent public roads.

Resolved, That we favor a plan or system of placing a small company of said persons in each county of the state under proper officers, guards and overseers. That they be compelled to start at each county seat and make one mile or more of permanent road leading from said county seat to the north, one mile or more leading from the east, one mile or more leading from the south, and one mile or more leading from the west. When said circle is completed they then commence again at the road leading north and follow in the above named order.

Resolved, That for the accommodation and safe-keeping of said inmates while at work on the public roads we favor the movable sheet iron house, firmly and substantially bolted together.

Whereas, There was a revenue act passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1891, Pamphlet Laws, 1891, Page 229, Entitled, "An Act, To provide increased revenues for the purpose of relieving the burdens of local taxation, etc., by appropriating $5,000,000 to the public schools, and

Whereas, This said law has often been erroneously represented by stating its purpose was to pay higher salaries to the school teachers and better school houses instead of carrying out the provisions its title carries with it, and

Whereas, The Legislature has increased the minimum school term to seven months and the minimum salary for school teachers to $35 per month which has become very burdensome to the scarcely settled rural districts of the state and has virtually deprived them of any state aid, while it has not affected the status of the more populated and wealthy districts, and

Whereas, This is contrary to the principle on which the public school of Pennsylvania were founded. It is also unjust and unfair while our farms are steadily depreciating in value to increase the taxes on them, while many other industries of state, who receive special privileges from it, pay no taxes or a much smaller rate than real estate; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we favor an appropriation of $30.00 per month to each teacher employed in the public schools of Pennsylvania, that each school district provide the balance of the teacher's salary they employ as regular teachers, find the books for the scholars, build and repair all school houses, outbuildings and fences, pay for fuel and contingent expenses.

Resolved, That the Legislature be requested to pass an act or amend the present Revenue Law to tax those industries in the state that are not paying their equal share of the expense of the local or state government to meet the increase of state aid this resolution suggests.

Whereas, The decision of the United States supreme court in May, 1897, decreed that the Inter-state Commerce Commission was not given the power in the statue that created the commission to fix the rate by carriers upon all commodities for transportation in all directions and between all points reached by railroads, and

Whereas, The rapid disappearance of railway competition is making the situation a very grave one. Through rebates by the transportation companies and the private Car Evil of destroying competition of doing injustice to the small shipper and making a substantial increase in the charges on many articles of household necessity; therefore, be it

Resolved, By Pomona Grange No. 6, of Huntingdon county, Pa., now in meeting assembled, that we respectfully request the two United States senators representing Pennsylvania in the United States Senate and Hon. T. M. Mahon, our representative in Congress, that they each use their vote and influence to secure an amendment to the Inter-state Commerce Act, giving the Interstate Commerce commission the power to fix rates of railroads when injustice or discrimination is practiced, also power to control and prevent the private Car Evil and Terminal Exactions.

Whereas, There is an effort being made at the present session of Congress to repeal the Grout Bill; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we are opposed to any movement to amend the present Grout bill and ask those who represent to jealously and courageously oppose the combinations of capital that would ruin the dairy interests of the country by imposing upon the consumers vile adulterations and spurious imitations. Further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our representatives and a copy to each of the county papers.

D. M. SUMMERS,
Secretary.

—AT—

JNO. G. GILLAM'S

YOU WILL FIND A FULL LINE OF

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, UNDERWEAR, QUEENSWARE, FLOUR AND FEED, GROCERIES, SHOES AND RUBBER GOODS, HATS, CAPS, SHELF HARDWARE, ETC

PRODUCE taken in exchange and all goods sold at the lowest cash prices. × × × ×

J. G. GILLAM, Mapleton, Pa.

B. O'Connor & Sons' space reserved for new adv. next week.

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H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.
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THE "ITEM"

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THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

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A general banking business done.

Interest allowed on time deposits.

Drafts issued on the principal commercial cities.

Absolute safety of investment and courteous treatment of patrons are assured to the public, whose patronage is respectfully invited.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Jan. 25, 1905.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 27, 1904.

	D'ly. P.M.	D'ly. Night	D'ly. A.M.	D ly. A.M.	D'lv. A. M ex S.	D'ly P.M.
New York:						
W. 23d St. Sta.	7 55	12 10	. . .	. . .	8 55	. .
Desb's St. Sta.	8 00	12 15	. . .	. . .	9 00	. .
Cort'dtSt. Sta.	8 00	12 15	. .	. . .	9 00	. .
Philadelphia .	11 40	4 25	7 10	. . .	11 40	5 30
Washington. .	10 40	. . .	7 50	. . .	10 50	
Baltimore. . .	11 55	4 44	8 55	. . .	12 00	

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Harrisburg	2 50	8 00	11 48	. .	3 10	5 00	10 35
Rockville .	. .	8 12	11 59	.	. .	5 13	10 46
Marysville.	f3 04	8 17	12 03	. .	. .	5 18	10 49
Duncannon	f3 18	8 35	12 16	. .	3 35	5 36	11 03
Newport . .	f3 40	9 05	12 37	. .	3 55	6 06	11 25
Millerst'wn	. .	9 14	f12 45	. .	. .	6 17	f11 34
Thom's't'n	. .	9 25	f12 53	. .	. .	6 28	f11 42
Port Royal	f4 13	9 43	1 07	. .	f4 22	6 47	f11 57
Mifflin . .	4 18	9 48	1 11	. .	4 27	6 52	12 01
Lewist'n Jc.	4 40	10 14	1 30	. .	4 46	7 17	12 22
McVeytown	f5 02	10 39	1 48	. .	f5 04	7 42	. .
N. Hamilt'n	f5 21	11 01	f2 04	. .	. .	8 03	. .
Mt. Union .	f5 27	11 07	2 08	. .	5 25	8 10	. .
Mapleton. .	f5 33	11 13	f2 14	. .	. .	8 17	. .
Huntingdon	5 50	11 32	2 29	. .	5 45	8 35	. .
Petersburg.	f6 07	11 47	2 43	. .	. .	8 50	. .
Birm'gham.	f6 35	12 13	3 07	. .	H6 20	9 14	. .
Tyrone	6 42	12 20	3 12	. .	6 26	9 21	. .
Bellwood . ..	7 07	12 41	3 29	. .	6 47	9 38	. .
Altoona . . .	7 30	1 00	3 45	. .	7 05	9 55	. .
Pittsburg . .	12 10	5 50	8 45	. .	10 50	1 50	. .
	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.

"y" stops on signal to discharge passengers from Harrisburg and east and south of Harrisburg.

"H" stops on signal to let off passengers from points east and south of Harrisburg, and receive passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

Additional trains leave Harrisburg for Altoona and Pittsburg as follows: 1.35, 2.41, 11.45 a.m., 12.55, 2.53, 3.05, 7.20, 9.48, 11.05 and 11.50 p. m. daily.

	Week days. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. P.M.	D'ly. P.M.	D'ly P.M.
Pittsburg . .	. .	3 00	3 00	8 00	. .	12 45	4 55
Altoona . .	5 00	6 25	7 05	11 43	1 50	5 55	9 05
Bellwood .	f5 12	. .	7 20	m11 55	2 04	6 10	9 19
Tyrone . .	5 24	6 47	7 38	12 06	2 20	6 27	9 33
Birm'gham	f5 28	. .	7 43	g12 10	2 25	6 32	P9 38
Petersburg.	f5 46	. .	8 07	. .	2 48	f6 56	. .
Huntingdon	5 57	7 17	8 20	12 37	3 02	7 10	10 12
Mapleton . .	f6 11	. .	8 36	. .	3 19	7 24	. .
Mt. Union .	f6 17	. .	8 42	m12 56	3 26	7 29	f10 32
N. Hamilton	f6 22	. .	8 46	. .	3 32	7 34	. .
McVeytown.	6 40	.	9 05	m1 16	3 53	f7 51	. .
Lewist'n Jc.	7 00	f8 05	9 27	1 35	4 17	8 10	11 16
Mifflin . . .	7 22	. .	9 48	m1 52	4 41	8 30	f11 37
Port Royal .	7 27	. .	9 52	. .	4 46	8 34	. .
Thom's't'n .	7 42	. .	10 08	. .	5 04	f8 48	. .
Millerstown.	7 51	. .	10 18	. .	5 15	f8 57	. .
Newport . .	8 00	. .	10 28	L2 24	5 25	9 05	. .
Duncannon..	8 27	. .	10 52	L2 44	5 55	f9 29	. .
Marysville .	8 44	. .	11 07	. .	6 15	f9 43	. .
Rockville . .	8 48	. .	11 12	.	6 22	f9 48	. .
Harrisburg .	9 00	9 30	11 25	3 10	6 35	10 00	1 00

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Baltimore .	. .	12 15	3 11	6 00	9 48	2 20	. .
Washington . .	1 20	4 40	7 15	. .	3 30	. .	
Philadelphia	11 48	12 17	*3 17	6-23	10 47	4 23	4 23
New York:							
Desb's St. .	2 03	2 53	*5 53	9 30	3 53	7 13	7 13
Cort'dt St .	2 03	2 53	*5 53	9 30	3 53	7 13	7 13
W. 23d St .	2 15	3 00	*6 00	9 40	. .	7 15	7 15
	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.

Additional trains leave Pittsburg for Altoona, Harrisburg, and Philadelphia as follows: 3.35, 7.15 and 7.30 a. m., 12.01, 4.50, 7.10, 9.00 and 10 00 p. m. daily.

*Week days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg and beyond, and to take on passengers for Harrisburg and beyond. "f" stops only on signal, or notice to agent or conductor, to receive or discharge passengers.

"G" Passenger section will stop on signal to discharge or receive passengers Sunday only.

"m" passenger section will stop on signal to discharge or receive passengers.

"p" stops to discharge passengers from East Liberty, Pittsburg and beyond.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction—For Sunbury 7.30 a. m. and 3.00 p. m. week days.

For McClure 7.30 a. m., 3.00 p. m week days.

For Milroy 7.40 a. m., 1.50 and 4 50 p. m. week days.

For Reedsville 6.05, 7.40 a. m., 1.50, and 4.50 p. m. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 a. m. and 5.55 p. m. week days. Bedford only 8.45 a. m. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield, Curwensville and Grampain, 8.00 a. m., 3 45 and 6.50 p. m. week days, and 8.00 a m. Sundays.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 a. m., 12.25 and 7.00 p. m. week days. 8.10 a. m. Sundays.

For Scotia 7.50 a. m. and 2.50 p. m. week days

PENNSYLVANIA AND NORTHWESTERN R. R.

Trains leave Bellwood for Punxsutawney 8.00 a. m. and 3.34 p. m. week days, arrive at Bellwood at 11.12 a. m. and 5.44 p m. week days.

For rates, maps and detailed information, call on Ticket Agents, or address Thos. E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, 360 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager
J. R. WOOD, Pass'r Traffic Manager.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, June 29, 1903, trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTH Expr's A M	Mail P M	STATIONS	NORTH Mail A M	F.Line P M
8 35	5 56	. Huntingdon .	11 10	5 15
8 45	6 05	McConnellstown	11 00	5 05
8 50	6 09	. . Grafton . .	10 56	5 00
8 55	6 14	. Brumbaugh .	10 51	4 55
8 59	6 18	. Marklesburg .	10 47	4 51
9 06	6 25	. . Entrikin . .	10 40	4 44
9 11	6 30	. . . Beaver . . .	10 35	4 39
9 16	6 35	. . . Cove . . .	10 30	4 34
9 27	6 46	. . . Saxton . . .	10 20	4 23
9 31	6 50	. . . Clark . . .	10 15	4 18
9 39	6 58	. Riddlesburg .	10 08	4 11
9 44	7 02	. . Hopewell . .	10 04	4 07
9 56	7 10	. . . Cypher . . .	9 56	3 59
10 07	7 19	. . Tatesville . .	9 46	3 50
10 17	7 27	. . Everett . .	9 38	3 43
10 20	7 30	. . Mt. Dallas . .	9 35	3 40
10 43	7 50	. . Bedford . .	9 15	3 20
11 35	8 35	. . Hyndman . .	8 28	2 30
12 05	9 05	. Cumberland .	8 00	2 00

Sunday train leaves Huntingdon at 8.35 a. m. and returning 5.30 p. m.

SHOUP'S BRANCH.

SOUTH Expr's A M	STATIONS	NORTH Expr's P M
9 35	. . Saxton . . .	4 00
9 50	. . Coalmont . .	3 45
	. . Crawford . .	
10 05	. . . Dudley . . .	3 30

CARL M. GAGE, General Manager.

Are You Thinking

Of getting married? If you are buy your wedding ring at Zerby's Jewelry Store, 516 Penn street, Huntingdon, Pa.

Stage - Route

—BETWEEN—

Cassville - and - Mapleton.

The undersigned having purchased the outfit of J. F. Park, will run his hack between Cassville and Mapleton on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays leaving Cassville at 7.00 o'clock A. M., and leaving Mapleton at one P. M. unless notified to wait for afternoon trains. The patronage of the public solicited.

I. W. BUMGARDNER.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Myron McClain,

FUNERAL DIRECTOR & EMBALMER,

CASSVILLE, PA.

Caskets always in stock for Personal selection. Charges reasonable. Prompt, efficient service. Phone—Coles Valley, Eagle Foundry, People's and Saltillo lines.

A. W. SWOPE

—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—

All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention.

Office on Main street.

W. H. WOODS. JAMES S. WOODS, Notary Public

W. H. & J. S. WOODS,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

No. 327 Penn Street. HUNTINGDON, PA.

S. P. STUBBS,

—CARPET WEAVER.—

and dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.

Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

W. C. WILSON, D. D. S.,

'Phone 102, Akers Building

503 Washington St., Huntingdon, Pa.

Careful attention given to every branch of the profession. Special attention to Crown and Bridge Work. For painless extraction, NITROUS OXIDE GAS or LOCAL ANÆSTHETICS administered.

Telephone connection 8-1-00-tf

Central Banking Co.

MOUNT UNION, PA.

T. H. ADAMS, President

W. T. BELL, Cashier

Discount Day—Wednesday

Stockholders Individually Liable.

UNION NATIONAL BANK

OF HUNTINGDON.

Cor. 5th and Penn Sts.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.

E. M. GREENE, Vice President.

R. J. MATTERN, Cashier

DIRECTORS.

K. A. Lovell, J. C. Hazlett, John White, R. J. Mattern, Thomas E. Africa, John Langdon and A. W. Swope.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. 813z.

KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS

WITH **Dr. King's New Discovery**

FOR CONSUMPTION, COUGHS and COLDS

Price 50c & $1.00 Free Trial.

Surest and Quickest Cure for all THROAT and LUNG TROUBLES, or MONEY BACK.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in Effect June 27, 1904

SOUTHWARD	No. 2 a.m.	No. 4 p.m.	No. 6 a.m.	No. 8 a.m.
Mount Union . . . LEAVE	9 05	3 50	11 15	. .
Augh. Mills	9 22	4 08	11 32	. .
Shirley	9 35	4 20	11 45	. .
Orbisonia	9 50	4 35	12 00	. .
	10 00	4 45	1 40	5 30
Pogue	10 12	4 57	1 57	5 40
Three Springs	10 23	5 12	2 10	5 50
Saltillo	10 30	5 25	2 20	5 58
Cole's	11 03	5 58	2 50	6 30
Rocky Ridge	11 08	6 03	2 55	6 35
Cook's	11 18	6 13	3 05	6 45
Robertsdale	11 30	6 25	3 15	6 55
Woodvale . . . . ARRIVE	. .	. .	. .	7.00
	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.

NORTHWARD	No. 1 A.M.	No. 3 P.M.	No. 5 A.M.	No. 7 P.M.
Woodvale . . . . LEAVE	. .	. .	. .	4 25
Robertsdale	6 05	12 45	8 20	4 30
Cook's	6 15	12 55	8 30	4 40
Rocky Ridge	6 25	1 03	8 38	4 48
Cole's	6 30	1 09	8 43	4 55
Saltillo	7 00	1 38	9 12	5 25
Three Springs	7 08	1 45	9 20	5 32
Pogue	7 20	1 57	†9 32	5 42
Orbisonia	7 35	2 15	9 50	5 55
	7 45	2 20	10 00	. .
Shirley	8 00	2 35	10 15	. .
Augh. Mills	8 10	2 45	†10 25	. .
Mount Union . . ARRIVE	8 30	3 05	10 45	. .
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

SOUTHWARD No. 12 p.m.	No. 10 a.m.	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 9 a.m.	No. 11 p.m
4 50	8 45	Lv. . Orbisonia . .	Ar 9 45	5 45
4 58	8 52	. *Blacklog .	9 38	5 38
5 06	9 00	. *Cedar Rock .	9 30	5 30
5 09	9 03	. *Locke Valley.	9 27	5 27
5 15	9 10	Ar . Shade Gap .	Lv 9 20	5 20
p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m

All trains run daily except Sunday.

The Company reserves the right to vary from the above Time-Table without notice.

Standard Time—75th Meridian, or Eastern time.

† Trains will not stop.

R. S. SEIBERT, General Manager

Pennsylvania Railroad Company's Largest Locomotive Order.

The Pennsylvania Railroad company will spend $15,000,000 on locomotives and cars this year. President Cassatt is determined to equip the system with many new engines. Recently orders were placed for 325 with the Baldwin Locomotive Works, and since then arrangements have been made for the building by the same firm of 200 more. In the event of a falling off in business the order can be countermanded.

Never in the history of the Pennsylvania Railroad company have so many locomotives been ordered for delivery in any one year. Most of the locomotives are of the heavy freight style. The cost of each will be about $16,000.

Besides the locomotives that the Baldwin works will build the company will also construct about 165 at its shops at Altoona. It was originally the intention to have built in the company's shops about 250 locomotives, but the program has been changed and nearly all the repairing is to be done by the company instead of sending the engines to outside shops.

There have been ordered 6000 freight cars to replace vacant numbers. This is in addition to the 5000 ordered by the lines west of Pittsburg. All the above expenditures are for the Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburg and Erie. The last locomotives ordered are to be delivered some time in the Fall. The deliveries of those ordered some weeks ago have begun and the company is to receive ten each month.

Greatly in Demand.

Nothing is more in demand than a medicine which meets modern requirements for a blood and system cleanser, such as Dr. King's New Life Pills. They are just what you need to cure stomach and liver troubles. Try them. At Wright & Dell's store, 25c, guaranteed.

LIST OF CAUSES FOR TRIAL.

FEBRUARY TERM, 1905.

First Week, First Monday, 6th Day.

R. W. Jacobs vs. The Mt. Union Water Co.

Samuel Smiley vs. Alonzo Yocum and Silas Yocum, trading as Endres and Jones.

J. Ross Griffith vs. Adam J. Black.

American Express Co., for use of Adam Express Co., vs. James E. Sponeyberger.

Barton Deforest vs. Wm. Reed, Arthur Reed and Charles Reed, doing business as Wm. Reed and Sons.

Oliver R. Brown vs. J. G. Spangler.

Harry F. Taylor vs. J. W. Kough.

W. W. Chisolm vs. James Port.

Second Week, Second Monday, 13th Day.

Franklin and Marshall College, Eastern Synod, Lancaster, Pa.; Mercersburg College. Potomac Synod, Chambersburg, Pa.; Juniata Collegiate Institute, Martinsburg, Blair county, Pa.; Allentown Female College, Allentown, Pa.; Eastern Theological Seminary, Eastern Synod, Lancaster, Pa.; Foreign Missions, General Synod, Harrisburg, Pa.; Home Missions (Joint Synods Eastern, Pittsburg and Potomac) Harrisburg, Pa.; Beneficiary Education, Potomac Synod, Mercersburg, Pa.: Society for Relief of Ministers, General Synod, Boonsborough, Md.; Girls School, Sendai, Japan; Young Mens' School, Yamagata, Japan; St. Paul's Orphan Home. Pittsburg Synod, 304 Wood street, Pittsburg, Pa.; Bethany Orphan Home, Eastern Synod, Philadelphia, Pa.; Missions among the Indians, Synod of the Northwest, Kiel, Manitoc county, Wis., and Reformed Orphan Home, Synod of the Northwest, Fort Wayne, Ind., vs. Barbara Wilson.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for use of Grant Stallman, Francis Rhone, Sadie E. Love, Nannie McMullen, Jacob A. McMullen, Charles Stratford, S. E. Fleming & Co., John H. McMullen, B. F. Godard, E. E. Enyeart and H. B Dunn vs. Wm. H. Stallman, John A. McMellen and J. M. Crouse.

The Elgin Jewelry Co. vs. Benjamin Shapiro, Myer Shapiro and Israel Shapiro, doing business as Shapiro Bros.

The American Car and Foundry Co. vs. The Alexandria Water Co.

A. W. Jones, L. E. Reader and L. G. Stevens, doing business as Jones, Reader and Stevens, vs. Samuel Conn, Frank Conn and Lewis Conn, doing business as Conn Bros.

George W. Bales vs. D. M. Osborne & Co. deft., and B. F. Fink, garnishee.

Matilda E. Gifford, in part for use of The Central Banking Co. of Mt. Union, Pa., vs. The Farmers' Fire Insurance Co., of York, Pa.

Honor Jane McNerlin vs. Susan J. Height.

Elizabeth Conrad, widow of Ira T. Conrad, and Ruth Conrad and Annie Conrad, minor children of Ira T. Conrad, deceased, by their next friend C. C. Brewster vs. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, at the suggestion and to the use of Beverly W. Mattern, admr. of John Krider, deceased, vs. John M. Shank, committee of John Krider, a lunatic, and the American Bonding and Trust Co., of Baltimore City, now the American Bonding Co., of Baltimore.

MARRIED.

FOUST—TATE—At Huntingdon, January 21, 1905, by Rev. M. L. Smith, W. Harry Foust and Lottie E. Tate, both of Mill Creek.

HAMER—SHINGLER—At the Lutheran parsonage, Huntingdon, January 19, 1905, by Rev. Follmer, Ernest C. Hamer and Miss Ella Shingler, both of Huntingdon.

FOR SALE—Three cows, two fresh, one springing. W. T. BORING, Colfax, Pa. 1-25-2t

FOR SALE—A two-horse Champion wagon; in good condition. G. A. WISE, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

FOR RENT—A two-horse farm; situate near the railroad on main road four miles from Huntingdon; convenient to schools and churches; good chance for young farmer. For information apply at ITEM office. 1-18-tf

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN in this and adjoining territories, to represent and advertise the Wholesale and Educational Departments of an old established house of solid financial standing. Salary $3.50 per day with Expenses advanced each Monday by check direct from headquarters. Horse and buggy furnished when necessary; position permanent. Address, BLEW BROS. & Co., Dept. 4, Monon Bldg., Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—Quickly, few persons to represent long established wholesale house among retail merchants and agents. Local territory of few counties. $18 salary and expenses paid weekly. Expense money advanced. Commission extra. Permanent engagement. Business successful. Previous experience not essential. Enclosed self-addressed envelope. Address, SUPERINTENDENT TRAVELERS, 325 Dearborn St., Chicago.

William Reed & Sons

STORE CLOSES AT 6 O'CLOCK P. M., EXCEPT SATURDAYS.

The Remnant Sale

Will be held all this week, and an interesting and profitable sale it will be to the customers.

We've scoured the whole store and have gathered up everything we could find to make this sale worth coming to. Do not miss it. A little money will go a long way. **Do not forget to be here.**

Business in the Coat Store

Has been somewhat lively since our Special Sale opened last week. Every coat must be sold and prices have been put so low that it is but a question of days.

The Misses' and Children's Coats

Which we are selling at half price are splendid values.

All Rain Coats, this season's styles, are reduced about a third.

Women's Walking and Dress Skirts

That were $2.00 to $10.00 each are marked at half price. These offer a fine chance to save money on a stylish skirt.

Women's Waists

Of French Flannels, Mohairs, Madras, Sateens and other desirable winter fabrics have been reduced one-third.

All Our Furs

As fine as any we have offered this year, are now selling at reduced prices. If you are in the least interested in furs, let's talk it over. It is like finding money to buy desirable furs at a reduction.

Wm. Reed & Sons,

Huntingdon, Pa.

G. W. Wright. L. M. Dell.

Wright & Dell.

While we do not change our advertisement nor quote prices each week, yet we are changing goods with the seasons, always keeping in line both in goods and prices as our constantly increasing trade will attest.

Our customers find that they can get what they want right here, and they find that our goods are right and our prices are right.

We thank you for your patronage and solicit a continuance of the same.

Very respectfully,

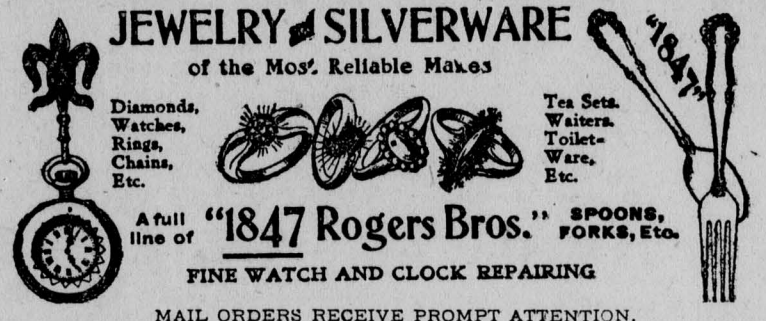
WRIGHT & DELL,
Mapleton Depot, Pa.

August 10, 1903.

FOR WEDDINGS!

JEWELRY and SILVERWARE

of the Most Reliable Makes



Diamonds, Watches, Rings, Chains, Etc.

Tea Sets. Waiters. Toilet-Ware. Etc.

A full line of "1847 Rogers Bros." SPOONS, FORKS, Etc.

FINE WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

ZERBY'S Jewelry Store,

Huntingdon, Penna.

BE WISE AND ADVERTISE—IN THE ITEM.

Do Not Walk

When you can buy a Beautiful buggy at $45.00 worth $65.00.

Hand made Buggies, 18 spokes in wheels, at $67.50; regular price $85.00.

Three-seated hand made Spring Wagons, with top and brake, at $85.00; regular price $110.

I have contracted for 200 tons of Phosphate for fall, which I will sell so low as to leave competition out of the question.

A big stock of Bran, Chop, Corn, Salt, etc., in my warerooms all the time at lowest prices.

I have anything you need to eat, wear, feed or use and can save you 15 to 40 per cent.

Clay Park,

Three Springs, Pa.

Advertise your business in the ITEM

FISHER'S Mother's Bread

Only the best flour and materials are used, and it is

Absolutely Pure,

mixed (like all other bread) by the latest improved mixing machines, which guarantee perfect cleanliness, and baked by only skillful bakers in our modern bake shop. If you have not tried it, ask your grocer or stop our wagons which are on the streets all day.

We will also bake our usual line of Bread and Rolls which it has always been our aim to have pure, clean and wholesome.

As to cakes, would say they are made by skilled bakers, and only fresh country butter and eggs are used.

Ask for and eat Fisher's Mother's Bread.

Fisher's
Penn Street Bakery,
Huntingdon, Pa.

THE DISCOVERER

Of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, the Great Woman's Remedy for Woman's Ills.

No other female medicine in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement.

No other medicine has such a record of cures of female troubles or such hosts of grateful friends as has

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

It will entirely cure the worst forms of Female Complaints, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacement of the Womb, and consequent Spinal Weakness, and is peculiarly adapted to the Change of Life.

It has cured more cases of Backache and Leucorrhœa than any other remedy the world has ever known. It is almost infallible in such cases. It dissolves and expels tumors from the Uterus in an early stage of development.

Irregular, Suppressed or Painful Menstruation, Weakness of the Stomach, Indigestion, Bloating, Flooding, Nervous Prostration, Headache, General Debility quickly yield to it. Womb troubles, causing pain, weight and backache, instantly relieved and permanently cured by its use. Under all circumstances it invigorates the female system, and is as harmless as water.

It quickly removes that Bearing-down Feeling, extreme lassitude, "don't care" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feeling, excitability, irritability, nervousness, Dizziness, Faintness, sleeplessness, flatulency, melancholy or the "blues" and headache. These are sure indications of Female Weakness, or some derangement of the Uterus, which this medicine always cures. Kidney Complaints and Backache, of either sex, the Vegetable Compound always cures.

Those women who refuse to accept anything else are rewarded a hundred thousand times, for they get what they want—a cure. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Refuse all substitutes.

Swarming Blocks in New York.

The Sixteenth Assembly District block has a density of 900 people to an acre, and while it has the largest population within four streets in New York, it is by no means the densest block in population. The block bounded by Rivington, Stanton, Allen and Orchard streets, with a population of 1281, gives each person in the block thirty-four square feet of space on the ground. Each person is, according to mathematical calculation, "cabined, cribbed, confined," in a space less than six feet square.—Boston Transcript.

Several newly discovered elements were named after the country where the respective mineral was found. Thus scandium refers to Scandinavia, gallium to France (Gallia), germanium to Germany and columbium to America.

The $2,240,000 worth of Oregon fruit raised in 1904 was distributed as follows: Apples, $885,000; prunes, $310,000; pears, $160,000; peaches, $175,000; small fruits, $710,000.

80 Bu. Macaroni Wheat Per Acre,

introduced by the U. S. Dept. of Agr. It is a tremendous cropper, yielding in good land in Wis., Ill., Ia., Mich., Ind., O., Pa., N. Y., 80 bu. per acre, and on dry, arid lands, such as are found in Mont., Idaho, the Dakotas, Colo., etc., it will yield from 40 to 60 bu. This Wheat and Speltz and Hanna Barley and Bromus inermis and Billion Dollar Grass, makes it possible to grow and fatten hogs, sheep and cattle wherever soil is found.

JUST SEND 10c AND THIS NOTICE

to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and they will send you free a sample of this Wheat and other farm seeds, together with their great catalog, alone worth $100.00 to any wide-awake farmer. [A. C. L.]

Roof gardens are now common features in Southern California.

ALWAYS
CALL FOR A CIGAR
BY ITS NAME

"CREMO"

MEANS MORE THAN
ANY OTHER NAME

BROWN BANDS GOOD FOR PRESENTS

"Largest Seller in the World."

Apple and Anointed.

George III. was wondering how the apple got into the dumpling.

"Because the policeman on our beat prefers it that way," explained Queen Charlotte.

From that moment the King's mind began to totter.—New York Sun.

DISFIGURING ULCER

People Looked at Her in Amazement—Pronounced Incurable—Face Now Clear as Ever—Thanks God For Cuticura.

Mrs. P. Hackett, of 400 Van Buren St., Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "I wish to give thanks for the marvelous cure of my mother by Cuticura. She had a severe ulcer, which physicians had pronounced incurable. It was a terrible disfigurement, and people would stand in amazement and look after her. After there was no hope from doctors she began using Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills, and now, thank God, she is completely cured, and her face is as smooth and clear as ever."

Giraffes are the most difficult of all animals to take by surprise. No matter from what direction you may approach, the giraffe is sure to discover you. It has been called the original rubberneck.

An armor-plated motor car, carrying a quick-firing field gun, is being constructed at the Daimler works, in Wiener-Neustadt, Austria. It will be so arranged that it can be fired in all directions, even over the head of the driver.

CONSTANT ACHING.

Back aches all the time. Spoils your appetite, wearies the body, worries the mind. Kidneys cause it all and Doan's Kidney Pills relieve and cure it.

H. B. McCarver, of 201 Cherry St., Portland, Ore., inspector of freight for the Trans-Continental Co., says: "I used Doan's Kidney Pills for back ache and other symptoms of kidney trouble which had annoyed me for months. I think a cold was responsible for the whole trouble. It seemed to settle in my kidneys. Doan's Kidney Pills rooted it out. It is several months since I used them, and up to date there has been no recurrence of the trouble."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

HORRIBLE MASSACRE IN ST. PETERSBURG

Hundreds of Men, Women and Children Killed and Thousands Wounded in Russia.

CZAR'S TROOPS FIRE ON CROWDS

Infantry and Cavalry Charge the Riotous Mobs of Citizens—Father Gopen, the Labor Leader, at the Head of Thousands of Workmen Pleads to See the Czar—Mounted Cossacks Wreak Terrible Havoc With Sword and Pistol—Ambulances Prepared For the Carnage—Innocent On-Lookers Made Victims of the Government's Revenge—Ominous Outlook For the Czar.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—The sacrifice has been made. Thousands have fallen, willing martyrs in the cause of human liberty, in the belief that their blood will seal the doom of Russian tyranny and oppression.

Not since the massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day has a civilized community witnessed such a massacre as stains the latest page of Russian history. Its victims cannot yet be numbered.

The official estimate puts the number of dead at 2100 and the wounded at 5000.

The last act of the bloody drama was the deliberate slaughter of hundreds of onlookers in the centre of the city. After all the organized attempts of the insurrectionists to march to the Winter Palace had failed, a large body of Cossacks was turned loose by the authorities against 50,000 people standing in the streets, with orders to kill without mercy.

The murderous command was obeyed to the letter. The carnage which followed has no parallel in modern record. The fierce horsemen cut down with their sabres all within reach. Those who fled were shot at with revolvers and carbines.

It is said that the authorities committed this atrocity with the deliberate purpose of terrorizing not only St. Petersburg but all Russia, and quenching the rising flames of revolution throughout the Empire.

Never was there a greater mistake. Instead of exciting terror, the massacre has already inspired a rage such as nothing but revenge will satisfy.

This found its first expression an hour ago, when a crowd surrounded an old man in a General's uniform riding in a carriage. They tore him from the vehicle and killed him.

Ghastly, indeed, would this day's work of slaughter have been if it had been the result of a sudden outcall of the troops to save the city and its rulers from an overwhelming force of bloodthirsty revolutionists, but more horrible than the massacre itself is the story of how it was brought about.

It was not the outcome of mad passion, but was a cold, deliberate plan of Russia's rulers. Every man killed was carefully shepherded to his death.

Every one has wondered why during the last few days the strikers were allowed to meet and organize their peaceful demands in practical freedom. It might have seemed to be the dawn of more lenient treatment, but it was in reality the Government's method of collecting its victims, that its blow might fall more surely and more deadly.

The police themselves proved this, for they define their own position in the following terms:

"We were forbidden to prevent any spread of the strike or development of revolution. We were ordered to stand aside, and it was left to grow ripe for the army."

Minister of the Interior Sviatopolk-Mirsky presented to his Majesty at night the invitation of the workmen to appear at the Winter Palace the following afternoon and receive their petition, but the Emperor's advisers had already taken the decision to show a firm and resolute front, and the Emperor's answer to the 100,000 workmen trying to force their way to the Palace Square was a solid array of troops who met them with rifle, bayonet and sabre.

The figures of the total number killed or wounded at the Narva Gate, the Moscow Gate, at various bridges and islands, and at the Winter Palace vary. The best estimate is 500, although there are exaggerated figures placing the number as high as 5000.

Many men were accompanied by their wives and children, and in the confusion, which left no time for discrimination, these shared the fate of the men.

The troops, with the exception of the Moscow Regiment, which is reported to have thrown down its arms, remained loyal and obeyed orders.

The military authorities had a firm grip on every artery in the city. At daybreak guard regiments, cavalry and infantry held every bridge across the frozen Neva, the network of canals which interlace the city, and the gates leading from the industrial section, while in the Palace Square, as the storm centre, were massed Dragoon regiments, infantry, and Cossacks of the Guards.

Barred from the bridges and gates, men, women and children crossed the frozen river and canals on the ice by twos and threes, hurrying to the Palace Square, where they were sure the Emperor would be present to hear them.

But the street approaches to the square were cleared by volleys and Cossack charges. Men and women, infuriated to frenzy by the loss of loved ones, cursed the soldiers while they retreated.

Men harangued the crowds, telling them that the Emperor had foiled them and that the time had come to act. Strikers began to build barracades in the Nevsky Prospect and at other points, using any material that came to hand, and even chopping down telegraph poles.

Fighting meantime continued at various places, soldiers firing volleys and charging the mob. The whole city was in a state of panic. Women were running through the streets seeking lost members of their families. Several barricades were carried by the troops.

Toward 8 o'clock in the evening the crowds, exhausted, began to disperse, leaving the military in possession. As they retreated up the Nevsky Prospect the workmen put out all the lights.

The little chapel at the Narva Gate was wrecked.

On Kaminostov Island all the lights were extinguished.

There was a very dramatic scene at the Narva Gate when Father Gopon, in golden vestments and bearing aloft an ikon, and flanked by two clergymen carrying religious banners, approached at the head of a procession of 8000 workmen.

Troops were drawn up across the entrance. Several times an officer called upon the procession to stop, but Father Gopon did not falter. Then an order was given to fire, first with blank cartridges. Two volleys rang out, but the line still did not waver.

Then, with seeming reluctance, an officer gave the command to load with ball, and the next volley was followed by shrieks of the wounded.

As the Cossacks followed up the volley with a charge the workmen fled before them, leaving about 100 dead or wounded.

It was evident that the soldiers deliberately spared Father Gopon. One of the clergymen by his side was wounded, but he escaped untouched and hid behind a wall until the Cossacks had passed. He was then spirited away by workmen.

At the Palace Square early in the morning a considerable crowd of demonstrators lined the railings of the Admiralty Gardens and Boulevard. The square itself presented the appearance of a military encampment.

Several companies of the Pavlovsky and Preobrajensky Guards had piled their arms, while the men were sitting around campfires or stamping on the snow to keep warm. Beyond the infantry stood squadrons of the Chevalier Guards and the Horse Guards, without their lances, cuirasses or the usual gay trappings.

A whole row of ambulances drawn up near the palace served as a grim reminder of the stern business on hand.

The order came at 1.30 p. m. to clear off the crowd. The Colonel commanding the Horse Guards uttered a short, sharp command; the troopers drew their swords and advanced at a quick trot, and then broke into a gallop, headed straight for the Moika.

Shrieks from the wounded resounded. Then came silence, broken only by the galloping of ambulance horses.

At the corner of the Admiralty Gardens the crowd persisted in refusing to move on.

Two companies of the Preobrajensky Guards, of which Emperor Nicholas himself was formerly Colonel, which had been standing at ease in front of the palace, formed up and marched at double quick toward the fatal corner.

Events followed with awful swiftness.

The commanding officer shouted "Disperse! Disperse! Disperse!"

Many in the crowd turned to flee, but it was too late. A bugle sounded and the men in the front ranks sank to their knees and both companies fired three volleys, the first two with blank cartridges and the last with ball.

A hundred corpses strewed the sidewalk. Many women were pierced through the back as they were trying to escape.

So the work of terror went on until 4 o'clock, when came the crowning infamy. It was a deed which history will record as Russia's deepest disgrace.

The streets in the centre of the town were filled with ordinary citizens, women and children, drawn solely by curiosity. The crowd was naturally the greatest at the palace end of this great thoroughfare, which is one of the widest avenues of Europe.

Suddenly, without warning, another order to commit wholesale murder was given to the troops surrounding the palace.

The Cossacks and the Dowager Empress' cavalry guards sprang upon the people with drawn swords.

On and on the Cossacks pursued their victims, in a perfect carnival of killing. Before half a block was passed their swords were dripping blood and the pavements were crimson.

As the circle enlarged finally the soldiers became somewhat separated and the rage of the populace found some chance of revenge. They fell upon every one wearing a uniform.

There was reason to doubt that the revolutionary spirit was dominant in St. Petersburg before the day's occurrence, but the spirit of rebellion burns now with an imperishable fire. In the heart of the people a cry never heard in St. Petersburg before was raised by an incensed and outraged city. This was "Down with the Czar; down with the monarchy!"

HOLD-UP ON FAST TRAIN.

Passengers of "Spokane Flyer" Robbed of Watches and Cash.

Portland, Ore.—Passengers on the Oregon Railway and Navigation train No. 4, known as the "Spokane Flyer," were robbed just after the train left the East Portland station, shortly after 6 o'clock at night, by four masked men, who boarded the rear platform of the last car, which was a sleeper. The track enters Sullivan Gulch, a dark ravine, a few hundred feet south of the station.

As the train turned into the gulch the four men entered the smoking compartment and commanded the occupants to throw up their hands. The robbers proceeded to go through the passengers, securing about $100 and a gold watch. When the half dozen passengers had been robbed the bandits became frightened and jumped from the train, disappearing in the darkness. A posse was sent after the robbers.

CASTRO FLOUTS ALL NATIONS.

Breaks With Ministers of Other Powers, Who May Ask Us to Coerce Him.

Washington, D. C.—It was learned that President Castro of Venezuela has broken off diplomatic relations, not only with United States Minister Bowen, but also with the other Ministers at Caracas. In the midst of negotiations with Minister Bowen, President Castro suddenly left Caracas, leaving negotiations at a standstill.

It seemed probable that other Governments would communicate with the State Department regarding the move of the Venezuelan Executive. England, France, Germany, Italy, Spain and Belgium have claims against Castro, and it was expected that these Governments would call upon the United States to bring Castro to terms.

REVOLT IN THE CAUCASUS.

Tiflis Reported in State of Siege—Turks Aid Rising.

Victoria, B. C.—Captain Orlan Cullen, representative of the Imperial Marine Association, of Tokio, received a cable dispatch from Constantinople to the effect that 1500 Circassians had revolted and killed the Russian guard, numbering 200, at Slavini, in the Caucasus, and that Russians and Turks in large numbers were crossing the frontier into the Caucasus to spread revolution in Tiflis Province. Tiflis City is practically in a state of siege, he said, and communication is had only by dispatch bearers.

WINS CASE BY PHONOGRAPH.

Talking Machine an Important Witness in a Berlin Court.

London, Eng.—The phonograph has appeared as a witness in a case tried in the Berlin Second Civil Court. Herr Jakobsen claimed a debt from Herr Gerson on the strength of a verbal agreement which the defendant denied on oath.

Thereupon Herr Jakobsen produced a phonograph and set it in motion. It repeated the conversation between the two men, their voices being clearly recognized. Judgment was immediately given for Jakobsen.

FINLAND RISING, TOO.

Blaze of Revolt Spreads—Factory Employes Quit.

Paris, France.—Grave news has been received from Finland, where the employes of all the factories were striking, and a general rising was feared.

Need Schools in Porto Rico.

The annual report of the Commissioners of Education of Porto Rico shows that there are accommodations for only one-fifth of the children of school age on the island.

Guard For Russian Embassy.

The Russian Embassy in London, Eng., was being guarded by special police patrol.

Frank Croker Killed.

Frank Croker, son of Richard Croker, died of injuries sustained in an automobile accident at Ormond Beach, Fla.

For National Automobile Law.

At the dinner of the Automobile Club of America, W. H. Page, Jr., advocated a national automobile law.

Electricity in Rheumatism.

A foreign contemporary says that Professor Seeligmuller claims to have met with remarkable success in the treatment of chronic articular rheumatism by electricity. He uses a metallic brush electrode with stiff wires, which he connects with the negative pole, the positive pole being attached to a flat sponge electrode. The latter is damped and placed on the limb near the affected articulation, then the metallic brush is applied over different parts of the joints, being held in contact with the integument in each place from the space of from one to ten seconds. The application is very painful, but the professor remarks that the patients soon got used to it. After a sitting the skin is covered all over with little dots, looking as if the Baunschied instrument had been applied. The mode of action the author does not explain, but thinks it cannot be entirely owing to the counter-irritation, for he has used other equally severe cutaneous irritants without meeting with anything like the success obtained by this method. One patient, who had been treated for eight years for chronic rheumatism by all sorts of methods, was able after the first application of electricity to raise his arm, which had been powerless for six months; after the third application all the movements were normal. Another man was unable to move either his wrist or his shoulder, owing to rheumatism, and after five sittings was discharged as cured, and was able to resume his work as a stonemason. —Waverley Magazine.

Couldn't Stand For the Label.

She spent the money given her by her husband at Christmas in buying a present for him to be given New Year's Day. She was entirely satisfied with her purchase on this occasion, possibly because it was not returnable if she had not been. It was a bust of Clyte, a gem of art. She left it at the studio where she purchased it in order that it might undergo examination and come home to her in perfect condition. When at last she received it she was indignant, for inspection revealed a blue label which had not been removed. Having no time before New Year's Day to return the bust she decided to scrub the marble herself, which she accordingly did. When next she visited the studio where she had made the purchase she informed the proprietor of what, through the carelessness of his assistants, she had been compelled to do. That gentleman, throwing up his hands in consternation, cried:

"You surely did not destroy that label, madam? That was what proved the marble to have received a prize at the great Paris Exposition!"—New York Press.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O,

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

No Notion of Real Trouble.

"I bet I get into more trouble than any man in this State," volunteered the young fellow. "Nothing in the trouble line overlooks me. Why, I'd be afraid to marry"——

"What! Ain't you married?" ejaculated the elderly party. "Boy, you don't know what trouble is."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A Typical American Village.

Certainly the strongest testimonial to its advantages that any pleasure resort can have is the fact that it has been selected as a rendezvous by the best society and made the objective of a good deal of capital invested in beautiful homes. Georgian Court, the home of Mr. George Jay Gould, at Lakewood, the ideal American village of beautiful residences, represents an investment that one would not be apt to suppose was made at random.

Lying west of the village on an estate of two hundred acres the spacious mansion, in the Georgian style of architecture, modified by the spirit of the French renaissance, lends a distinguished air to the landscape. The main entrance, where there is a garden with vases and statuary, looks to the north. On the south the wild forest growth has been allowed to remain in its natural state. The Italian garden, covering several acres, extends to the court, which is larger than the mansion itself, and contains a riding school, a racquet court, lawn tennis court, squash courts, bowling alley, automobile room, gymnasium, swimming bath, Turkish and Russian baths, needle bath, club parlor, breakfast room, kitchen and some thirty bed rooms.

A descriptive booklet on Lakewood has been recently published by the Central Railroad of New Jersey, which will be gladly given to anyone applying for it, to C. M. Burt, G. P. A., Central Railroad of New Jersey, 143 Liberty St., New York City.

Vaccination was made compulsory in the city of Madras in 1884.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on box. 25c.

In 1903 we were Switzerland's best customer.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has a equal for coughs and colds.—JOHN F. BOYER, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

South Africa exports $26,000,000 worth of diamonds to London annually.

ATTEMPT ON CZAR'S LIFE

Load of Grape Shot Fired on Imperial Party at St. Petersburg.

ARTILLERY GUNNERS SUSPECTED

During the Ceremonial of the Blessing of the Waters of the Neva, Cannon in Firing Salute Discharges Loaded Shell—Winter Palace Hit—Commander of Battery Arrested.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—At the conclusion of the blessing of the waters of the Neva, when the salutes were fired from the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul and from a battery on the Place de la Bourse, opposite the Winter Palace, a rain of grape shot from the latter fell on the temporary chapel on the ice of the Neva and many bullets entered the Winter Palace, the Czar and his party narrowly escaping death.

It was at first thought that the occurrence was an accident, but after a hurried investigation the police reached the conclusion that a deliberate attempt had been made to take the Czar's life.

Their examination showed that six pieces of the shell entered the ground floor of the palace, which stands behind the pavilion. Six windows were broken on the first floor.

A later inspection established the fact that the ammunition used in firing the salute was a case shell. Case shot is only used in point blank firing at close range, projecting the bullets direct at the objective, instead of bursting over it, as in the case of shrapnel. A policeman who was killed was guarding the pavement twenty paces to the right of the imperial pavilion. The distance from the pavilion to the battery was 460 yards.

The missiles went high, entering windows of the splendid row of salons along the water front from which the Empress, the ladies of the Court and the members of the Diplomatic Corps, including the United States Ambassador, Mr. McCormick, and the Secretary, Mr. Eddy, and Second Secretary Bliss and all the high dignitaries of the State, army and navy were witnessing the glittering spectacle below.

The first impression of those who heard the crash was that it was due to falling crystals from the glass chandeliers, and caused by concussion from the booming guns; but everybody had been laboring under a more or less nervous strain because of the strike situation, and when the truth was realized the windows were hastily vacated and the greatest excitement reigned within the Palace.

The Czar was promptly informed of the occurrence, but showed slight emotion, even when an officer pointed out to him, as the imperial procession returned to the palace, the places where the bullets and the fragments of the shell had hit.

He returned to the palace at the head of his staff, shook hands with the ladies of the Court and the diplomats, and conversed briefly on general matters. To the French Ambassador he expressed sympathy with President Loubet in the loss of his mother.

The inquiry into the circumstances attending the discharge of the case-shot resulted in the arrest of Captain Davydoff, of the artillery.

The officers on duty with the battery in firing the salute were:

Capt. Davydoff, commanding; Capt. Karzeff and Lieuts. Count Koutaissoff, Perebinosoff and Miller. The battery was composed of old muzzle-loading guns.

INFIDEL DROPS DEAD IN CHURCH

Revivalist Had Just Told Him Only Christianity Would Save Him.

Winamac, Ind. — Worshipers at the chapel at Wilders Station, near this city, were in a state of great excitement over an incident which occurred at a revival service. The Rev. James McCarey, a well-known evangelist, who was conducting a meeting, made a fervid exhortation to sinners to repent. While he was talking, Richard Bossy, a confessed unbeliever in religion, stepped into the church. As Mr. McCarey's eyes rested on him he exclaimed:

"There is one unbeliever in this congregation; a sinner who cannot be saved from death unless he becomes a Christian!"

As the words were uttered there was an exclamation of pain from Mr. Bossy and he fell to the floor, uttering the single word, "Oh!" Members of the congregation ran to him, but he was dead when they reached his side.

BAIL FOR MRS. CHADWICK.

On Federal Charges Only — Amount Fixed at $20,000.

Cleveland, Ohio.—J. P. Dawley, in the United States Circuit Court, asked that bail for the release of Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick be fixed. Judge Wing placed the amount at $20,000. Dawley said this amount would be furnished.

A JAPANESE PRIZE.

The British Steamship Roseley Condemned.

Nagasaki, Japan.—The British steamship Roseley, which was seized by a Japanese warship in the Sea of Japan while on her way to Vladivostok with a cargo of Cardiff coal, was condemned by a prize court.

FALL RIVER STRIKE ENDS

Gov. Douglas Settles Difficulties of Textile Operatives and Men.

Tie-Up of Over Six Months—Cause of the Trouble — Meeting Held in Boston Between Employes and Strikers.

Boston, Mass.—The strike of the cotton mill operatives at Fall River, which affected about 25,000 persons, and which has been in progress for six months, was settled through the mediation of Governor Douglas.

Under the terms of an agreement accepted by both manufacturers and operatives at a conference held at the State House, the strikers will return to work at once under the 12½ per cent. reduction against which they struck last July, and with no discrimination because of the strike.

No rate of wages was established, but it was agreed that Governor Douglas shall investigate the matter of margins between the cost of cotton to the mill owners and the selling price of the cloth, and submit his conclusions as to an average margin upon which the manufacturers are to pay a dividend of 5 per cent. on wages earned from the present time to April 1.

Both sides regard the outcome of the deliberations as a victory.

Governor Douglas, in a statement issued after the conference, expressed especial pleasure that the manufacturers had accepted even a modified form of arbitration, and said that he felt assured that the arbitration seed now planted would grow in a few years to a point that would prevent a recurrence of "these demoralizing and pitiful strikes."

Fall River, Mass.—The news of the settlement of the strike was received in this city with great enthusiasm. The posting of bulletins on the newspaper boards and the appearance of extra editions on the streets containing news of the settlement was the signal for an almost instantaneous outpouring of mill people. Within half an hour of the time that word first came to the city of a settlement the streets were crowded with men and women giving every manifestation of joy.

The strike began July 25, 1904, and was the greatest disturbance the textile industry of America has ever known. About 25,000 operatives were thrown out of work. Seventy-one mills controlled by thirty-three corporations remained idle until the middle of November, since which time most of the factories have been running, generally with less than one-half the usual force.

The strike was directly due to a reduction of 12½ per cent. in wages. The mills had reduced wages 10 per cent. eight months previously. Under the second reduction the standard price for weaving was 17.32 cents per cut.

The mills affected by the strike have a combined capital of $25,000,000, and have 2,300,000 spindles. During the months the seventy-one mills were shut down the operatives lost nearly $150,000 weekly, and the corporations about $23,000. The aggregate direct losses to all interests to date is estimated at fully $5,000,000. The indirect losses were also considerable.

RECORD IN PASSENGERS KILLED

Worst Quarter Known For Fatal Railway Accidents.

Washington, D. C.—The Interstate Commerce Commission has issued a report on railroad accidents in the United States during July, August and September, 1904, showing that 228 passengers and 183 employes were killed, and 2154 passengers and 1593 employes injured in train accidents. Other accidents to passengers and employes, not the result of collisions or derailments, bring the aggregate casualties for the quarter up to 1032 killed and 13,207 injured. There were 1439 collisions and 1321 derailments, the damage to cars, engines and roadway being $2,439,073.

The report says that while these figures show a gratifying decrease in the number of employes killed, the three months, as a whole, may be termed the most disastrous quarter on record in fatal accidents to passengers.

207,000 MINERS OUT.

Spread of the Coal Strike in Germany —The Government's Efforts.

Essen, Germany.—Two hundred and seven thousand out of 268,000 miners in the Rhine country have gone out on strike. The Government commissioners were busy taking statements preparatory to forming judgment, and are giving counsel to both sides of the dispute. Boisterous crowds of strikers in several places have been dispersed by mounted police, who used their sabres and blank cartridges.

SHIFTS DIPLOMATS.

Czar Sends Ouroussoff to Vienna—Muravieff to Rome.

Rome, Italy.—Prince Ouroussoff, the Russian Ambassador to Italy, has been appointed Ambassador to Austria-Hungary. M. Muravieff, the Russian Minister of Justice, is to succeed Prince Ouroussoff at Rome.

WORLD'S HIGHEST PEAK.

Tibet Survey Mission Gives That Distinction to Mount Everest.

London, England.—A dispatch to the Standard from Calcutta says that the Tibet survey mission has established the fact that Mount Everest is the highest peak in the world.

CAUGHT BY THE GRIP== RELEASED BY PE-RU-NA.

"The World of Medicine Recognizes Grip as Epidemic Catarrh."— Medical Talk.

La Grippe is Epidemic Catarrh.

IT spares no class or nationality. The cultured and the ignorant, the aristocrat and the pauper, the masses and the classes are alike subject to la grippe. None are exempt—all are liable.

Grip is well named. The original French term, la grippe, has been shortened by the busy American to read "grip."

Without intending to do so, a new word has been coined that exactly describes the case. As if some hideous giant with awful grip had clutched us in its fatal clasp.

Men, women, children, whole towns and cities are caught in the baneful grip of a terrible monster.

Have you the grip? Or, rather, has the grip got you? If so, read the following letters.

These testimonials speak for themselves as to the efficacy of Peruna in cases of la grippe or its after-effects:

A Southern Judge Cured.

Judge Horatio J. Goss, Hartwell, Ga., writes:

"Some five or six years ago I had a very severe spell of grip which left me with systemic catarrh.

"A friend advised me to try your Peruna, which I did, and was immediately benefited and cured. The third bottle completed the cure."—H. J. Goss.

Cured in a Few Weeks.

Miss Jean Cowgill, Griswold Opera House, Troy, N. Y., is the leading lady with the Aubrey Stock Co. She writes the following:

"During the past winter of 1901, I suffered for several weeks from a severe attack of grip, which left a serious catarrhal condition of the throat and head.

"Some one suggested Peruna. As a last resort, after wasting much time and money on physicians, I tried the remedy faithfully, and in a few weeks was as well as ever."—Jean Cowgill.

Saved by Pe-ru-na.

Hon. James R. Guill is one of the oldest and most esteemed men of Omaha, Neb. He has done much to make it what it is, serving on public boards a number of times. He endorses Peruna in the following words:

"I am 68 years old, am hale and hearty and Peruna has helped me attain it. Two years ago I had la grippe—my life was despaired of. Peruna save me."—J. R. Guill.

Hotel keepers in London complain that their guests stay a shorter time than they once did, and spend less for food and drink.

The average life of horses in the British cavalry is five years. N. Y.—4

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer, $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The first United States mint was established in 1792.

Many School Children Are Sickly.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children, used by Mother Gray, a nurse in Children's Home, New York, break up colds in 24 hours, cure Feverishness, Constipation, Stomach Troubles, Teething Disorders and Destroy Worms. At all druggists, 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N.Y.

Vienna has the largest public bath in Europe.

A Guaranteed Cure For Piles.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Druggists will refund money if Pazo Ointment fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

A Formosa man must have a license before he is allowed to smoke opium.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, soften the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle

The birth rate in the largest German towns is steadily decreasing.

THERE IS NOTHING more painful than **Rheumatism** and **Neuralgia** but there is nothing surer to cure than

St. Jacobs Oil

The old monk cure. It is penetrating, prompt and unfailing.

Price 25c. and 50c.

The United States has 139,817 Sunday-schools, or more than half the number of the entire world.

BAD BLOOD

"I had trouble with my bowels which made my blood impure. My face was covered with pimples which no external remedy could remove. I tried your Cascarets and great was my joy when the pimples disappeared after a month's steady use. I have recommended them to all my friends and quite a few have found relief."

C. J. Pusch, 967 Park Ave., New York City, N. Y.

Best For The Bowels

Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC

THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP.

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back

Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 600

ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

10,000 Plants for 16c.

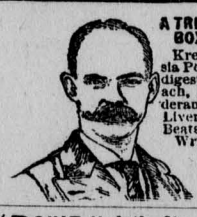
More gardens and farms are planted to Salzer's Seeds than any other in America. There is reason for this. We own over 5,000 acres for the production of our **warranted seeds.** In order to induce you to try them, we make you the following unprecedented offer:

For 16 Cents Postpaid

1000 Early, Medium and Late Cabbages,
2000 Fine Juicy Turnips,
2000 Blanching Celery,
2000 Rich Nutty Lettuce,
1000 Splendid Onions,
1000 Rare Luscious Radishes,
1000 Gloriously Brilliant Flowers.

Above seven packages contain sufficient seed to grow 10,000 plants, furnishing **bushels of brilliant flowers** and lots and lots of choice vegetables, together with our great catalog, telling all about Flowers, Roses, Small Fruits, etc., all for 16c in stamps **and this notice.** Big 140-page catalog alone, 4c.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., A.C.L. La Crosse, Wis.



A TRIAL BOX **FREE!!**

Kremer's Marvelous Dyspepsia Powder kills Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Catarrh of the Stomach, Palpitation, Piles and all derangements of the Stomach, Liver and Nervous System. Beats anything in the world. Write, enclosing stamp.

JOHN KREMER DRUGGIST, 428 7TH AVE., N. Y.

"DON'T," cloth, 30c. Social Etiquette in New York, cloth, $1.00. Book list free. A. WALTER, 407 Sixth Street, New York City.

If afflicted with weak eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS 25 CTS

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Jan. 29: "City Evangelization"—Isa. lxii, 6; Jonah iv, 10, 11.

By REV. WALTER J. YATES, Ph. D.

The setting of the tides of human life strongly toward the cities has been very strikingly seen in the past few years. In this tendency there is much of encouragement and much cause for anxiety.

It is more than a curious conceit that the Christian Scriptures represent the beginning of the race in a garden and end with its picture in the great city, the New Jerusalem. It is beyond all question that the development of mankind must be in association and not in isolation. Community life is the ideal toward which we are moving. More and more must men learn to live together in peace, and only so can they realize and actualize the ends for which they were created and for which the race is still preserved.

But in the gathering together of a great multitude of people the evils of social life are emphasized, and new difficulties before unknown arise. It seems to be true that men have not yet learned how to live together in great aggregations safely, physically or morally. It has been said, with much of truth in the remark, that no great city has ever yet been governed. The revelations of gross corruption in the political affairs of many of our largest American cities in recent times present a black picture of our condition and prospects.

As disheartening as is the condition of matters of government it is probable that those who know most intimately and accurately the moral side of life in our large cities will be inclined to say that the condition of matters in this respect is no better than in the previous case. It is all too true that the moral atmosphere of most of our cities, large and small, is distressingly corrupt and vicious.

Because few of us comparatively are obliged by our duties to know the haunts of vice and still fewer have the skill to do effective work in purifying them the real condition of affairs is unknown to those under whose very eyes evils of deepest dye are constantly occurring.

There is most urgent need that the church shall recognize the state of affairs and learn her duty and opportunity and then address herself in earnest to the task of rescuing the souls of those who are in peril at her doors. The task is immense. The difficulties are stupendous. Nothing but the most fervent love of Jesus Christ can sustain a soul in the terrible depression of spirit that drenches one who goes into this pit of wickedness. But the call is imperative. Only by the doing of this work can the cause of God on the earth be saved. All our interests for eternity are at stake. Few see the situation in all its appalling features. Still fewer have the courage to make the attempt to remedy the evil.

Much of the truth can never be spoken of plainly in public, but enough can be made known and large sections of the work can be done by any one of ordinary ability and true consecration of heart.

People must take an interest in the welfare of those who live near them. There needs to be a helpful spirit and a kindly disposition. Strangers need friendly greeting. The poor need the right kind of assistance.

The church must arise to the demand of the Lord and fulfill her mission to the world. The city must be evangelized and the salvation of the world advanced until righteousness reigns over all the earth.

Sufficient Unto the Day.

We sometimes ask ourselves if we shall be willing to die or should we be willing to live in hopeless suffering or should we be willing to put the fire to our darling ambitions? It is easy to answer such questions. We determine the future by the present. If today we do today's duty, tomorrow we shall be able to do tomorrow's duty. If today we are willing to have hard duties laid on us, tomorrow we shall not decline tomorrow's hard work. If today we are willing to live for God, on some tomorrow we shall be willing to die for him. Today we do not receive dying grace, for God does not call us to death. Today He calls us to life, and therefore He gives us living grace. Tomorrow He will call us to death, and tomorrow He will give dying grace.—"At Dawn of Day."

Our Testings.

All providences are doors to trials. Even our mercies, like roses, have their thorns. Our mountains are not too high and our valleys are not too low for temptations. Trials lurk on all roads. Everywhere, above and beneath, we are beset and surrounded with dangers. Yet no shower falls unpermitted from the threatening cloud. Every drop has its order ere it hastens to the earth. The trials which come from God are sent to prove and strengthen us.—C. H. Spurgeon.

God and a Friend.

Live not without a friend. The Alpine rock must own
Its mossy grace or else be nothing but a stone.
Live not without a God, however low or high.
In every house should be a window toward the sky.

—W. W. Story.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Prayer Meeting Topic For the Week Beginning Jan. 29.

By REV. S. H. DOYLE.

Topic.—Heroes of foreign missions; what they teach us.—II Cor. xi, 21-28.

Religion in every age of the world's history has had its heroes. Abraham was a hero when he left Ur of the Chaldees, and again when he was willing to offer up Isaac as a sacrifice to his God. Moses was a hero when he placed himself at the head of a race that had been for several centuries in bondage and led them triumphantly, under God, out of the house of bondage. The heroism of Martin Luther, when he started for Wittenberg in spite of all the dangers that beset his way, has scarcely ever been equaled or excelled. Thus the roll of religious heroes might be called down to the sacrifices, self denials and heroic deeds of men of the present age, and they should be an inspiration to us at times when we are beset with difficulties and perplexities.

But in religious annals what men and women have been more heroic than the foreign missionaries? They have left native land, the loved ones in the home, the comforts and blessings, and frequently the luxuries of a civilization which was dear to them, and have gone into strange lands to meet strange peoples with strange customs and to face in the vast majority of cases the race and religious prejudices of those they visit, which in many instances has meant persecution and even martydom. Read Paul's record: "In labors more abundant, in stripes above measure, in prisons more frequent, in deaths oft!" And this he follows with a more minute and detailed account of his sacrifices and hardships as a missionary of the cross. Nor is this an isolated case.

From Paul, the great missionary to the Roman world, to Paton, the aged missionary saint in the New Hebrides, those who have carried the gospel to foreign lands have been "in labors more abundant, in stripes above measure, in prisons more frequent, deaths oft."

And what should such consecrated lives teach us? Almost every lesson that the Christian can be taught. As we think of their heroic deeds and sacrifices in humility we should bow down and confess our lack of a devotion and a consecration like theirs. Next to Christ on the cross they should inspire us to self denial for Christ's sake and the world's sake. Trust, patience, endurance, hope, love—what Christian grace is there to be found that has not been beautifully exemplified on the foreign missionary fields? In a word they teach us to be like Christ, the greatest of missionaries, in that He left heaven and came to earth, knowing that He must sacrifice Himself to save the world. Their lives speak to us in the words of Paul when he wrote to the Corinthians, "Be ye followers of me, even as I also am of Christ." Let us receive the inspiration that should come from thought upon these heroic servants of God, and, "seeing we also are compassed about by so great a cloud of witnesses, * * * let us run with patience the race that is set before us, looking unto Jesus, the author and finisher of our faith."

BIBLE READINGS.

Isa. lii, 7; Nah. i, 15; Matt. x, 16-20; Luke x, 1-3; xxiv, 46-53; Acts iv, 1-4; xxvii, 14-25, 44.

He Leadeth Me.

I cannot always see the way that leads
To heights above;
I sometimes quite forget He leads me on
With hand of love,
But yet I know the path must lead me to
Immanuel's land,
And when I reach life's summit I shall know
And understand.

—Grace Benedict Curtis.

From Secretary Hay's Pen.

When the international Christian Endeavor convention was held in Washington a few years ago the "convention hymn" was written by Hon. John Hay. Because of this, as well as for its merit, the following poem of his will have large interest to Christian Endeavorers:

DEFEND US, LORD.

Defend us, Lord, from every ill.
Strengthen our hearts to do Thy will.
In all we plan and all we do
Still keep us to Thy service true.
Oh, let us hear the inspiring word
Which they of old at Horeb heard!
Breathe to our hearts the high command,
"Go onward and possess the land!"
Thou who art Light, shine on each soul!
Thou who art Truth, each mind control!
Open our eyes and make us see
The path which leads to heaven and Thee!

A Young People's Pastor.

There is such a strong note of common sense in the recent action of the Congregational church of Lee, Mass., that we are glad to give prominence to the suggestive and the commendable action. An assistant pastor has been chosen there who will have special charge of the Young People's work, including the Junior Christian Endeavor society. Rev. Henry Wilds Smith, a graduate of Princeton college and Union seminary, is the new young people's pastor. We wish him godspeed in his work and hope that other churches able to do so may make the same generous provision for their young people.—Editorial Page Christian Endeavor World.

BOX OFFICE TRICKS.

THE BERTH OF A THEATER TICKET SELLER IS NOT A SINECURE.

Why the Man Who Sits Behind the Wicket Must Be a Good Judge of Human Nature—The Art of "Dressing" a Light House.

To the average theater goer the man who sits behind the wicket in the box office and sells tickets seems to have one of the sinecures of earth. True, he has to answer many fool questions and deal with many fool persons who are often ugly because others with more foresight have picked up early all the good seats. He has to handle diplomatically the woman who wants dollar seats for 75 cents and with the other fellow who wants "first row, center," after the play has begun and that has been sold for a week ahead. But all these things seem but his share of the minor ills of earth. Outside of them apparently his job is what is generally known as a "snap."

But the man in the box office has other things to do besides sell tickets. True, that is where he comes in contact with the general public, and that is all that is usually thought about his duties. But at the same time he is serving the public he is working for two masters behind the scenes, the proprietor of the house and the manager of the attraction, and he must serve them equally, while their interests sometimes conflict sharply. Furthermore, he must serve them as against the public if need there be, and it keeps him hustling to hold his job to do it too.

The man behind the wicket is a good man if he can make you buy a seat that costs you more than you intended to invest to see that particular "show"—all attractions in a playhouse are "shows" in the parlance, be they opera, comedy or vaudeville. Now, most men think they know what they are going to get when they visit a theater, and they especially have the price fixed in their minds. Perhaps, psychologically speaking, they are stronger minded than the house treasurer. Then they do get what they want, and he never questions it. But the average man is not. The treasurer is trained in ticket selling. It is his daily routine, while it is an occasional act on the man's part. Hence he is fortified for the public, and the latter is not for him, and so when the people step up, especially if it is rather late and there is something of a rush, a clever ticket man can easily get the extra price out of them for a higher selling seat.

How does he do it? Largely by the power of suggestion. He implies that you want it, for instance, when you go up. In other words, he puts the question as to what priced seat by asking you about the higher ones before he mentions the lower ones, and when he does refer to the latter, at your suggestion, he does it rather apologetically. He has the higher rate tickets in his hand, and if you do not take them he reaches to the rack for the others, and all the time the line is waiting, those back of you are scowling, if not making remarks, and every one within earshot of the window knows that you have refused the higher seats for the lower priced ones. This is embarrassing. Especially is it so if a girl is with you, waiting just outside the rail that separates the mob from the line, and the chances are 10 to 1 that you will take the cue, involuntarily, and pay a quarter more, when you had no intention of doing so when you approached the clever man in the box.

That is one way. It doesn't require any falsehood. It does require a good knowledge of human nature. Some men wouldn't "stand for" that. They would be offended, and it might hurt the house. That is for the treasurer to beware. He must "size up" his customers and act accordingly.

There is a great gain in time in selling without a chart. A man will then step up and ask for a "good seat" about a certain place. Running through his lists, the seller finds him something very near there, and he is satisfied. That one man is finished in a few seconds. It would take minutes if the sheets were there. Time is important when the orchestra is playing and the curtain about to go up.

Still further, the absence of a chart enables the seller to "dress" his house, provided the sale is light, and to keep out "singles" if it is heavy. "Singles" are seats left alone when the adjoining pairs have been selected from a chart. "Singles" are hard to sell because very few persons attend a theater alone. Almost all seats are sold in pairs. A treasurer with a bunch of "singles" on his hands, even with a house threatening to sell out, is "up against it," for often he will lose sales that would have meant capacity but for the fact that he cannot place a couple in adjoining seats, though he may have several odd ones left.

"Dressing" a house is the avoidance of this condition in one sense, but it applies to light houses generally. When a show is not doing well it is up to the box office to make the house look full even though it be only partly solid. He does this by scattering the crowd. Instead of selling a section solid and leaving adjoining sections vacant he sells a few here, a few there, and thus the empty spaces are not concentrated.

Men usually dress a house from the center out. They will sell a good part of the center section, scattering, and then will work out on the left and right. This is because seats on the extreme edge of the house are not so good, and people expect them to be vacant except in a heavy house anyhow and do not notice them so soon. He knows his house like a book, and he knows early in the day whether or not he will have a crowd. Hence he acts accordingly.—Kansas City Journal.

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A MILITARY EXECUTION.

It Is a Most Impressive and Dramatic Ceremony.

"The solemnity of a military execution is about the most impressive and dramatic act that is known in human affairs," said an old army officer.

"I had a young friend in California who enlisted in the Union army at the same time with myself, and, coming east, we were placed in the same company. This young fellow fell in love with a Virginia girl and under her influence deserted to the enemy. A few days afterward he was captured and, being easily recognized, was condemned to be shot. He had fought like a demon in the engagement which resulted in his being made a prisoner, for he knew well what his fate would be if taken. His execution was the most mournful ceremony I ever witnessed, and nothing ever seen on the stage was more theatrical—the procession to the scene of death, the band in advance playing a dirge, the coffin, with the prisoner sitting upon it; the guard in the rear and a brigade of cavalry formed in a hollow square. The condemned man, sitting on his coffin, met his fate like a hero, without exhibiting a tremor of fear, and those who witnessed his death were far more excited than he. It seemed a sad thing that such a courageous lad should be sacrificed, but it is one of the necessities of war, and this terrible punishment was necessary to deter others from playing the role of traitor."—Washington Post.

Curious Snuffboxes.

"Lawrence Kirk" snuffboxes, first made at a place of that name in Kincardineshire, were the ingenious invention of one Sanday, a cripple, who made his own tools. Instead of taking out a patent he confided the secret of cutting them, hinges and all, from the solid wood to a joiner in the village, who in a few years grew rich, while Sanday died in poverty. Special tools are of course required for this work, and the mystery of their formation is carefully maintained. These curious snuffboxes are generally made of plain wood, and the actual cost of the material, with paint and varnish, is about threepence. In early times they sold readily for £2 12s. 6d. and ladies' workboxes of similar construction for £25.—London Chronicle.

Miserable Creatures.

"Talking of matrimony," said the sage, "there are two sorts of men who are equally miserable specimens."

"And they are?"

"The fellow who says he's sorry he ever married and the fellow who says he's glad he never did."—Philadelphia Press.

Impossible Ambidexterity.

Speaker—I defy any one in this audience to mention a single action that I can perform with my right hand that I cannot do equally well with my left. Voice From the Gallery—Put yer left hand in yer right hand trousers pocket!—Chicago News.

In Massachusetts.

More than a thousand delegates were present at the recent state convention in Haverhill. Massuchusetts won a 10 per cent increase banner. It came from Kyoto, Japan.

The First Baptist society of Worcester last year gave to missions $1,282.30.

The state union voted unanimously to have a field secretary.

The Boy's Way.

Senior Partner—Didn't you hear that new office boy call you "Jones" this morning? Junior Partner—Yes, but he's only been here a week. Give him time; he won't begin to call me Bill until next week.—Exchange.

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A TALE OF THE COMMUNE.

One Little Chap Who Escaped the Bullets of the Soldiers.

A writer in the Cornhill tells of a scene that Charles Austin witnessed when the Versaillais entered Paris. He saw one day roaming about Paris—a not uncommon sight—a group of men and women put against a wall to be shot. Their hands were supposed to be blackened with powder.

Among them was a lad of twelve or fourteen, who, before the order to shoot could be given, stepped forward and begged to be allowed to take back the watch his mother had lent him. He produced a huge turnip of a watch and promised faithfully to return.

Mr. Austin said it was a moment of anguish. None could be sure that the child was telling the truth, but the officer commanding, giving him a kick, said, "Be off with you!" The child ran away, the order to shoot rang out, but the horrid business was hardly over before the clatter of feet was heard, and the boy reappeared round a corner and, putting himself against the wall, prepared for death.

It was impossible to kill that heroic little soul.

"It renews one's faith in human nature," said Mr. Austin.

The Town Stood the Loss.

While the engine was taking water the passenger with the imposing watch chain and eyeglasses strolled out on the platform and looked with interest about him.

"By Jove!" he said to the solitary native who was sitting on a flour barrel. "This village looks just exactly as it did twenty years ago, when I moved away from here. I don't believe it has changed a particle in all that time."

"I reckon not, mister," said the solitary native, biting off a chew of tobacco. "Your goin' away don't seem to have made much difference in the old town."—Chicago Tribune.

VACANT HOMES.

Houses That Are Neither For Sale Nor For Rent.

"Do you know that there are several hundred houses in Philadelphia the owners of which keep them idle because of the death therein of a member of the family?" said a real estate dealer.

"In the territory where I do much business I can show you fifty houses that have been idle from one to ten years that you cannot rent for love or money. Many of them were deserted soon after the death of a member of the family and were left completely furnished, the owners even going to the expense of renting another house to live in.

"A beautiful home belonging to an eccentric old lady whom I know was abandoned by her and her children because of the husband's death five years ago. Several times have I endeavored to induce her to rent it, but my efforts were unavailing. The interior of the house, I understand, still contains the beautiful furnishings it possessed when the family moved away. In fact, you can see the lace curtains at some of the windows. They have been turned yellow by the sun.

"Neither can you purchase the homes referred to unless poverty forces such families to dispose of them. Death alone holds the key of entrance."—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Even a postage stamp is no good if it gets stuck on itself.—Philadelphia Record.